The New-York Times.

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THE MIDDLE DIVISION.

THE POSITION OF AFFAIRS YESTERDAY.

The Situation Unchanged.

OUR LINE STRONGLY INTRENCHED.

Full Details of Late Operations.

The Situation with Gen. Sheridan—The Positions of the Armies.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 24.

The situation of affairs in the middle military division is unchanged. Slight skirmishing occurred early this morning on Gen. SHERIDAN'S left, and continued to break out at intervals all forenoon. Our forces now hold Shepherdstown. Advices from AVERELL state that the enemy have not yet attempted the passage of the river. No signs of EARLY'S forces are yet manifest at any of the upper fords. There is no indication that any considerable force of the enemy remains in the immediate front of Gen. SHERIDAN'S army, and everything remains quiet. Our lines of intrenchments have now become impregnable by constant work.

From Harper's Ferry—The Position of Our Army Unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Aug. 24.

The *Bulletin* has the following special dispatch;

HARPER'S FERRY, Va., Tuesday, Aug. 23.

The position of our army still remains unchanged. A strong line of intrenchments have been thrown out in front.

Desultory skirmishing could be heard all day yesterday and this morning. It broke out with redoubled strength in front of the Nineteenth Corps, which is holding the centre. Nothing of importance, however, resulted from it, and it has now entirely ceased.

Twelve O'clock—Midnight.

No evidence of the enemy being in our immediate front has been obtained as yet, and it is believed that they will make an attempt to cross the river, although our latest news from Williamsport says they had not yet crossed the Potomac.

Guns could be heard yesterday up the river, supposed to be AVERILL shelling the woods in the direction of Sharpsburgh.

Our army is lying quietly in their entrenched camps.

Gen. MAX WEBER has been relieved from the command of Harper's Ferry, and ordered to report for duty in the Department of the Susquehanna.

Gen. STEVENSON now has command of Harper's Ferry.

An Unreliable Report Contradicted.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 20.

Reliable information from the upper Potomac shows that the report of the rebels having crossed, is incorrect. Nothing but picket firing has transpired to-day. It is believed by many that the rebels are falling back.

OUR SPECIAL ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

The Situation on Tuesday—Our Army Intrenched—Prospective Operations.

HEADQUARTERS NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS, CUMBERLAND, NEAR HALLTOWN, Va., Aug. 23, 1864.

The situation of affairs has not materially changed since mailing my last letters. The army is now intrenched along the line I described yesterday, and a heavy force of skirmishers have been thrown out in front of the entire line. Nothing of great importance has occurred during the past twenty-four hours, except that a scattering fire was kept up all yesterday afternoon on the picket-line of the right centre, and this morning it broke out with great vigor all along the front of the Nineteenth Corps, but with no very decisive result. The intrenchments thrown up by our forces yesterday, are very strong and capable of a long and successful resistance.

There is no evidence of there being any heavy force of the enemy in our immediate front. The general impression is that they are about to make a renewed attempt to cross the river, but our latest advices from Williamsport, (11 o'clock yesterday,) state that no rebels had crossed the river up to that time, but it was supposed that they would eventually do so, somewhere between Shepardstown and Martinsburgh. At present the Army of Western Virginia is simply an army of observation, and Gen. SHERIDAN seems to be, like *Micawber*, "waiting for something to turn up." A report is in circulation that a division of cavalry crossed the Potomac below Shepardstown this morning, said to be the First, Gen. MERRITT, but I am in doubt of its truth. Guns were heard in the direction of Sharpsburgh, yesterday afternoon, supposed to be AVERILL'S, and he probably was shelling the woods on this side of the river.

Great activity is observable in the transportation of supplies up to the forts on Maryland Heights, evidently with a view to the probable transfer of the Union army to some other field of action. In the event of our leaving the defences of Harper's Ferry, this point would have to rely upon the guns of these commanding fortifications for protection, and it is necessary that the garrison be well provided for a siege. One of the most encouraging signs of the administration of affairs by Gen. SHERIDAN is the careful attention to all such possible contingencies, evincing a determination to carry on the affairs in his department *successfully*, and to a satisfactory end.

Convalescents and recruits are daily arriving and at least enough of these reinforcements come in to equal the number of sick, wounded, and discharged soldiers leaving by the trains. The health of the command has been remarkably good, despite the hardships and severe marches of the late advance up the Valley. A much needed supply of shoes has arrived, and will be forthwith issued to the army. Great complaint is made, by the cavalry and mounted officers, of the scarcity of hay, but owing to the difficulty of transportation it has been found impossible to furnish a proper allowance, but it is expected that this defect will soon be remedied.

Sutlers are daily arriving with large stocks of goods, and their trains may be seen going out to the front any time. These sutler supplies will prove very acceptable to the men, and it is to be hoped that they will be enabled to enjoy them. Gen. MAX WEBER has been relieved from the command of the defences of Harper's Ferry, he having been ordered to report for duty in the Department of the Susquehanna. Gen. STEVENSON is now in command at the Ferry.

G. F. W.

The Cavalry Engagement at Crooked Run—The Army Falls Back from Strasburgh.

BERRYVILLE, Wednesday, Aug. 17, 1864.

The army has fallen back from Strasburgh without a fight. On Monday night, the 15th inst., it became apparent that the enemy did not intend to come out of their stronghold on Tumbling Run (a position which can be held by ten thousand men against a much superior attacking force, and one not to be flanked in its immediate vicinity) to offer battle on anything like equal terms; and moreover it being known, (as I suppose,) or surmised, that the enemy might attempt to get upon our flank while attracting attention to our immediate front, by sending a large force through the Luray Valley, past Front Royal into the Shenandoah, arrangements were immediately made to meet any emergency. Gen. SHERIDAN was equal to the crisis, fortunately, as it now appears, for EARLY had not only received large reinforcements, but was really executing the flank movement suggested. During the night named the Nineteenth Corps marched in the direction of Winchester, and on the following night was followed by the balance of the infantry force—the Sixth Corps, Major-Gen. WRIGHT bringing up the rear—the New-Jersey Brigade of the First Division, Sixth Corps, forming the rear guard. The enemy discovered the retrograde movement at an early moment, and at Kearnstown, three miles from Winchester, a place made memorable by Gen. SHIELDS, having fought there the first battle of Winchester. The enemy soon exposed a superior force of infantry with cavalry, and from about 3 o'clock P. M. until dark a brisk fight took place, in which we met with some loss in killed, wounded and prisoners. Here WILSON'S cavalry came up, but, notwithstanding this additional force, the enemy succeeded, after a strenuous resistance, in driving our men gradually from fence to fence, and finally in flanking the guard, and compelling the men to retire. Col. TATT, of one of the New-Jersey regiments, was killed, and the Commander of the brigade, Col. PENNOFR, captured. The enemy still pressed forward, and occupied Winchester Wednesday night.

THE BATTLE OF CROOKED RUN.

While the above was transpiring another movemen of importance was going on in a different direction. Tuesday morning Gen. CUSTER was ordered to take his brigade of cavalry within supporting distance of Col. DEVINS' brigade, which for several days had been doing duty on the Winchester and Front Royal pike, near Crooked Run, and about four miles from Front Royal. The reserve brigade, Col. GIBBS, was also marched to the immediate vicinity, ready to assist should it become necessary. CUSTER'S brigade arrived near the place indicated at about 2 o'clock P. M. same day; and not really anticipating an immediate attack, went into camp on the left of the pike, a little more than one mile from the run, while DEVINS' command was encamped on the right and picketed up to this time the whole front. Horses were unsaddled and brigade and regimental headquarters had their tents pitched; officers and men were for once, they thought, partaking of a quiet meal. DEVINS' pickets on the left of the pike were relieved by Maj. DAHW, of CUSTER'S staff, with 150 men from the Sixth Michigan, under command of Maj. DEAN. About this time some firing was heard, but no particular attention was paid to it, such sounds being familiar to the veteran troops of the First Brigade. Only a few minutes had elapsed, however, before Lieut. PARKER, of Col. DEVINS' staff, rode up hastily and informed Gen. CUSTER that the advance picket of the Second Brigade across the run on the pike, was being driven in, and the enemy was advancing in force. This proved to be true. "Boots and saddle"—to horse was promptly sounded, and in less than ten minutes the whole command was ready for action, Gen. CUSTER—his own being unsaddled—mounted an orderly's horse, and dashed upon an intervening crest overlooking the situation. He saw at a glance, with his practiced eye, that all the Aid had reported was true; for, just across the run a column of rebel infantry could be distinctly seen marching to the ford, while another column of mounted and dismounted cavalry was forcing their way across the bridge. For a correct understanding of the fight that ensued some knowledge of the ground is requisite. Crooked Run at this point, makes a bend something in the general shape of a horse-shoe, the toe pointing toward Front Royal, the pike aforesaid passing through it longitudinally a little to the right of the centre; just across the run, and to the left of the pike, is a small cultivated hill 75 feet high, called in the locality "Round Top;" still further to the right, and also beyond the run, is the spur of a hill running in a southerly direction approaching within 40 rods of Round Top. The right bank or opposite side of the creek, is a high bluff, except immediately at the toe where the hill gradually recedes and the whole of it is covered with a small growth of trees sufficiently large, however, to partially conceal the movement of troops unless marching directly to the run. The ground between the position occupied by our two brigades, between the heels of the shoe and the run, is broken and rolling, with limestone cropping out on every hand, and the view only obstructed here and there by a locust-tree. Two squadrons of the Ninth New-York (Second Brigade) under Capts. HAWLEY and LAPHAM, had been thrown forward to the bridge to retard the progress of the enemy at that point, the picket having before been forced in. The enemy had already crossed the run a little lower down, and were pressing back the skirmish line, while HAWLEY and LAPHAM, with the Ninth Veterans, were endeavoring to hold them in check. CUSTER had placed his command in position as follows, having first advanced a squadron of the Sixth, under Maj. VINTON, to strengthen the skirmish line: RANSOM'S battery in the centre upon the ridge; a batallion of the Sixth Michigan, Col. KIDD, under Maj. BIRD, right and rear of battery; the First Michigan, commanded by Maj. PALDI, behind the battery; Fifth Michigan, Col. ALGER, to the left and rear, to protect the left flank; the Seventh, Col. BREWER, was an the extreme right. The enemy's nine guns were all at this time on the ridge or spur to the northwest. RANSOM first opened a rapid fire upon the rebs on Round Top, firing three shells there with telling effect, and making a terrible scattering among the numerous graybacks there congregated. The enemy responded with three guns to the battery, and used three upon the troops engaged on the skirmish line. HAWLEY and LAPHAM and the whole skirmish line was fighting, desperately disputing every inch of ground as they fell slowly back. At this juncture DEVIN ordered the Fourth New-York, Col. DI CESNOLA, to charge upon the enemy, pressing the line back near the bridge. Headed by the gallant Colonel, the Fourth New-York made a charge, sword in hand, under a perfect sheet of leaden fire, driving the enemy back, and capturing and killing a large number, and securing one battle flag. In this charge Capt. MANN, a gallant officer, fell at the head of his squadron. PIERCE'S battery, of the Second Brigade, was making sad havoc in the enemy's ranks; still they pressed on. The Sixth New-York, under Major BEARDSLEY and Capt. HERMANCE, followed in a charge, capturing prisoners and another battle flag. Capt. HERMANCE was wounded in the head in this charge. Col. DEVIN was everywhere to be seen—at the right time in the right place—and always urging his men to deeds of valor. An officer of the First Brigade who observed his conduct on this occasion, said after the fight: "I do not see how the Government can longer withhold a star from Col. DEVIN." This from the officer of another brigade is no small praise. The Ninth New-York, Col. NICHOLS, was also actively engaged, and the Seventeenth Pennsylvania supported the battery. CUSTER, on the left, was also kept busily employed. RANSOM'S battery was in full play, and never did more fearful execution. CUSTER'S bugler occupied a ridge to the front, watching the enemy. Capt. BARNHART, A. A. G. of CUSTER'S staff, went a little further to the left and discovered a column of infantry crossing a lower ford to flank the position; Dr. RICHARDS, of the Seventh, came up at about the same time with the same information. A section of RANSOM'S guns was moved to a ridge in advance and a little to the left of the centre and opened upon the rebel infantry now moving down the left bank of the river under the cover of bushes; it was WORFORD'S brigade of KERSHAW'S division, LONGSTREET'S corps. Portions of ROSSER'S and RANSOM'S cavalry formed the left of the rebel line—the latter division composed of MCCAUSLAND'S, IMBODEN'S, BRADLEY JOHNSON'S and Mudwall JACKSON'S brigades. While the infantry and ROSSER'S men were crossing the river to reinforce the troops already on the northerly side or left bank, CUSTER had advanced, as before stated, one section of artillery to cover them; the Fifth Michigan, Col. ALGER, was concealed in a ravine to the left and rear of the advanced section, dismounted and where they could not be seen by the enemy; when the two guns were advanced the enemy commenced displaying their column of infantry—another column of infantry had also commenced fording the run and soon after advanced with a yell, expecting, as the prisoners afterward said, to easily capture the guns; RANSOM gave them grape and canister—it was short range and great gaps were made in the advancing line; but as they came, led by their officers, who seemed determined to lead their men to certain destruction; not seeing the Fifth they moved on confidently; at an opportune moment Col. ALGER advanced his men on the double-quick just in time to secure the ridge the enemy so much coveted—for that secured the guns were theirs; the ridge gained, ALGER opened with his seven-shooters; for a few minutes there was one incessant roll of musketry; the enemy were checked. CUSTER was seen at this moment while near the battery to press his felt hat on the back of his head; the lookers-on knew then that something was to be done—he rode rapidly along the crest under a withering fire, his bugler with him; he was observed to put his hand to the side of his head, and for an instant it was feared he had been wounded; subsequently it was ascertained that a bullet had cut off some of his hair and it fell upon his shoulder; reaching the Fifth, he waved his hat and shouted to them to advance; the bugler sounded the advance, the Fifth took it up with a cheer, and advanced—CUSTER and ALGER with them. The enemy could not stand up against such a rush upon them—though much superior in number—and fell back in some disorder toward the run, where, receiving reinforcements, another stand was made. Quick as lightning CUSTER ordered Capt. BARNHARDT, his Assistant Adjutant-General, to bring up as quick as possible a battalion of the First Michigan, under Majors PALDI and HOURIGAN, which had a short time before been changed from its original position from the right and rear to the left, near the point just now abandoned by the Fifth. This battalion charged (mounted) in gallant style, taking a position to the right of the Fifth, and used their sabres with telling effect. As the First got in, both swung round a little to the left—making almost a half left wheel—the First being near the fording place. Just at this moment a force of the enemy's cavalry, mounted, before concealed in the bushes, came from the direction of Round Top, threatening the right and rear of the left of the line. As quick as thought the other battalion of the First, under Capts. BUHL, MATHEWS and HAZLETT, were ordered in to meet the newly discovered force. The Fifth and First ran the enemy in their front down to the run; cut off from the fording place by Major PALDI, they became panic-stricken; some threw their muskets away loaded, and plunged into the run; many got safely to the opposite bank; a few were drowned, and about 150 more were taken prisoners—representing the Sixteenth, Twenty-fourth and several other Georgia regiments. Here the rebel Gen. WORFORD had his horse killed, and it is believed he was wounded in one arm; he certainly made a hasty retreat across the Run, where he gained FITZHUGH LEE and KERSHAW, who were not uninterested spectators of the scene before them; they had not ventured to cross the river. BUHL, MATHEWS and HAZLETT, of the First Michigan, to the right of the ford toward the pike, charged as the enemy's cavalry charged from the direction of the Round Top. The enemy were checked and held, but no decided advantage was gained at this time. The enemy, whipped on the left of his line, and the front there cleared, Gen. CUSTER turned his attention toward a point little further to the right, where the enemy's cavalry were being held at bay. The Seventh Michigan, Col. BREWER, which until now had been held in hand, was ordered up to the right of the First, and the charge was sounded. CUSTER encouraging the men by telling them of the success on the left. BREWER, at the head of the Seventh, and BUHL, at the head of the First, charged up handsomely under a terrible artillery fire, now coming from the Round Top, where two guns had just been placed, and also to the ridge further to the right, before referred to. As the men started on this charge, the enemy's mounted cavalry also commenced a charge, but did not finish it; they recoiled before the advancing avalanche, and here again occurred another indescribable scene. The enemy broke, some dashed across the run, while others sought shelter under the artillery and skirmish line upon Round Top. These troops were now within short range of the enemy's artillery, and grape and canister were used freely, but it did not check the movement, and a rebel color-bearer barely escaped by having a good horse. A large number of the enemy were here killed and wounded, and many prisoners were taken. Capt. BARNHART went into the charge at this point with the First; Lieut. GRANGER, Aid on Gen. CUSTER'S Staff, one of the bravest of the brave, rode between the First and Seventh. The latter getting some rods in advance of the former, Lieut. GRANGER rode rapidly toward the First, and that was the last seen of him; he is missing. Hope leads to the belief that he is alive and a prisoner. But fears are entertained that he has fallen—another victim. The horse he rode on that day has a history. He was brought into the service by the First Michigan Cavalry, and in one fight he carried his rider into the enemy's line. A few months afterward, in another fight, the regiment were surprised as well as amused, to see the horse dashing into their ranks again, with a rebel sergeant on his back. Not at first appreciating the involuntary character of the visit, the sergeant got a dozen balls through his clothes and limbs. Strange as it may appear, he got well and returned to the rebel ranks, and now the horse again disappeared, this time with a Lieutenant upon his back. The boys are quite sure the horse will come back again—if alive—because, if used in a charge, he becomes so excited that no man can hold him. Among the noble spirits who yielded up their lives for their country in this fight was Lieut. CARVER, Acting Adjutant of the Seventh Michigan Cavalry. He was almost instantly killed by a ball passing through his body, while charging with his regiment. He died as the true patriot would wish to die—facing the foe, and with the shouts of victory ringing in his ears. Young, brave, unassuming in his manners—ever respectful to his superiors, and courteous to his inferiors, he was a favorite with all who knew him, and his death has created a void in the group within the tent where I now write, and whose last waking words were uttering his virtues and lamenting his loss, which never can be filled. The night before the battle the writer hereof slept upon the ground at young CARVER'S side, and the patriotic words uttered by him during the quiet midnight hour are yet ringing in his ears. "There can be no peace," said he, in speaking of this war, "until every enemy to the Union has been disarmed," and much more of similar import. Little did I think then, and I cannot fully realize the fact now, that those were the last words he was ever to utter within my hearing, and that that was his last night upon earth. To-night he sleeps in a soldier's grave, and his spirit is with the blessed. Capt. SPROUL, of the same regiment, was wounded in the left arm. Capt. CLIFFERTON had a horse killed under him.

This was one of the most successful cavalry fights that has taken place during the present season, for, besides giving the enemy's advancing column a severe check, without losing many men, the enemy suffered serious losses in killed and wounded. There were at least thirty dead bodies on the left of the line, a large number of wounded were left in our hands, besides about 500 prisoners uninjured. The field is strewn with rebel muskets. Gen. MERRITT was busily engaged on the field directing the movement of troops and showed himself to be a Commander of no mean ability. The battle lasted from about 3 o'clock until nearly dark, and closed when the enemy had been forced back to their original position. That night they made some slight disturbance, when the picket line was established, but no harm was done. I omitted to state, perhaps, the most important facts elicited by this battle, and these were: that EARLY has received large reinforcements, and that the enemy had inaugurated a flank movement upon a large scale, and the check to his onward march has enabled Gen. SHERIDAN more fully to prepare for this new development.

In accordance with a previous arrangement, Wednesday morning our cavalry moved back slowly toward Berryville, destroying on both flanks and front everything in the shape of supplies for an army, so that the enemy will either be forced to abandon the Valley, or remaining, will be compelled to bring supplies from south of the James. The column was closely followed by the enemy's cavalry, and it is said brutally murdered in cold blood a few stragglers who fell into their hands.

This army to-day is ready and anxious to meet the enemy in battle, when anything like an equality in position can be obtained; but I opine the Commanding-General will not permit himself to be drawn into any trap, or forced to fight under disadvantageous circumstances.

Annexed will be found a partial list of casualties at the battle on Crooked River, Aug. 14.

E. A. PAUL.

More About the Massacre By Mosby—Rebel Treachery—Cowardly Cruelty.

BERRYVILLE, Va., Sunday, Aug. 21, 1864.

I forwarded yesterday a brief account of the massacre by MOSBY of a detachment of men belonging to the Fifth Michigan Cavalry, while carrying into effect an order issued by Gen. CUSTER. Sickening as the details of this affair must be to every man endowed with the ordinary feelings of humanity, I nevertheless deem it a duty to record them. The regiment named was picketing the Snicker's Gap road near this place. Thursday night a party of men, in citizens' clothing, rode up to one of the advanced posts, and, when halted, commenced to parley with the men on duty, asking what their (the pickets') orders were, and similar questions. Suddenly the strangers, who turned out to be rebel soldiers, fired, instantly killing Corporal DAY, of Company E, and then fled. At a little later hour private JOHN CONNELL, of Company G, was fired at by men dressed in the uniform of United States soldiers, and wounded in the right hand. During the same night GEORGE WESTMORELAND, of Company H, and GEORGE WHITE, of Company H, were captured while on duty, but while in a ravine going up the Blue Ridge, managed to escape, and after a somewhat adventurous trip, reached camp the following day. Citizens everywhere about the camp were to be seen with arms in their hands, and reports were constantly being made of outrages perpetrated by the bushwhackers under MOSBY. Men were everywhere fired at, even within sight of the camp, while foraging, and several wanton murders were reported. HENDERSON, cook for Col. BREWER, Seventh Michigan, and REYNOLDS, from the same regiment, while endeavoring to purchase supplies just outside of the camp, were surrounded and taken prisoners. A soldier asserts that he saw subsequently two bodies dangling from the limb of a tree, and though he did not venture near the spot, he, nevertheless, identified one of the bodies as that of HENDERSON'S. The story of this man is doubted. The pickets on the Charlestown road were fired upon, and everything was done to harass the command. Up to this time, the only private property destroyed was such as would go toward sustaining the rebel army. Gen. CUSTER, finding that bushwhacking was the only kind of warfare the enemy had resolved to adopt in this valley, resolved on his part to use all the means at his command to put a stop to it. He issued an order directing Col. ALGER, of the Fifth Michigan, to destroy four houses belonging to well-known Secessionists, in retaliation for the men killed, captured and wounded on Thursday night. This order was promptly carried into effect by a detachment of fifty men, under Capt. DRAKE, and Lieuts. ALLEN, LOUNSBURY and BIVVINS, who were particularly charged to inform all citizens met with the cause for destroying the property. The expedition was accompanied by Dr. SINCLAIR, and the work was thoroughly and effectually done, but unfortunately not without serious loss of life. Capt. DRAKE, leaving the main part of the command under Lieut. ALLEN, in line near one house which had been fired, took a few men, and proceeded to fire another house about one hundred rods distant. While thus engaged, two hundred rebels suddenly emerged from a ravine, and made a furious charge upon the force under Lieut. ALLEN before due preparation could be made to receive them. They were enabled to do this only through a little deception. The enemy were seen approaching, but as those riding at the head of the column all wore blue uniforms, and approached at a walk, they were at first supposed to be some of our own men, and their real character was not discovered until too late to offer effectual resistance. The command was charged while forming to resist an attack. The men, overwhelmed by numbers, broke and fled in confusion. This occurred on the Sheppard's Mill road, not far from the Berryville and Snicker's Gap pike. There are numerous stone fences running at right angles with the road and the way open for retreat was down the road which had been barricaded by our own men, and the only way to get round this was by a narrow passageway through a stonewall at the side of the road, going around the barricade and through the wall again into the road. As only one horse at a time could go through this narrow passage it was impossible for all the men to escape in that way. The enemy were upon them, and no mercy being shown, a majority of the men ran along a fence running at right angles with the road hoping to find another passage, but finding none and reaching a corner surrendered as a last resort. Several squads were cornered in this way, and in every instance the men who surrendered were killed after they had surrendered or were left for dead. One man, SAMUEL K. DAVIS, of Company L, with LUTZ and others, were cornered in this way. DAVIS surrendered his pistol and was offering his carbine, which his captor did not seem anxious to take. At length he said, with an oath, "I will pay you for this now," and fired at him. The ball entered the right nostril, and passing under the skin lodged near the right eye, inflicting a severe but not a mortal wound. DAVIS fell, and was shrewd enough to affect to be mortally wounded; the wound bleeding freely, enabled him to deceive the enemy. But a short time had elapsed before a party came along, murdering those who might be still alive. One man got out a revolver to shoot DAVIS again, but his companion advised him to save his powder and ball, as the Yank would die any way. This fortunate advice was followed, and he escaped with his life. He is quite positive that two of the party to whom he surrendered were dressed in citizens' clothing, and were armed with shot-guns. LUTZ, who was killed at his side, had four bullets in him. Another man, who lies mortally wounded in the hospital, was shot with buck-shot. Ten men were murdered on the ground after surrendering, nearly all of whom were shot through the head. Four have since died, and two more cannot live. Some of the fiends, appalled at the bloody agonies, did not shoot their prisoners until ordered to "shoot the d—n Yankee son of a b——" by their officers. Col. ALGER, with the remainder of the regiment, was about a mile and a half distant, and in a very few minutes arrived upon the ground, when the enemy fled. The dead were carefully buried and the wounded were brought into Berryville. Two men Col. ALGER found with their throats cut. In retaliation for these murders, a large number of houses were ordered destroyed, and the order was obeyed with alacrity. MOSBY has practically raised the black flag, but I opine the residents of this valley will regret the day he commenced operations here. The soldiers, naturally, are indignant at the bloody outrages perpetrated upon their companions, and whenever opportunity occurs, will no doubt retaliate.

Col. ALGER deeply deplores the untimely death of his brave men, but is no wise responsible for the disaster.

Annexed will be found a full list of the men butchered by MOSBY, and also the names of the wounded,

KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Casualties Aug. 16 at Crooked Run.

Corp Fred Pond, E, side. | Philip Kennedy, H killed.

CASUALTIES IN FIFTH MICHIGAN CAVALRY IN THE MASSACRE AUG. 19, 1864.

John Connell, G—hand.
Corp Alph's Day, E—killed.
B Withington, M—killed.
Samuel K Davis—nose.
John G Lutz, C—killed.
S D Eldred, C—mortally.
Ab B Shaffer, C—mortally.
Corp F M Wright, M—face.
James Kennicut, L—killed.
Sergt E S Fields, M—killed.
Oliver Warner, C—killed.
Alfred A Henry, C—killed.
Clara Osborn, M—killed.
Sam R Spier, C—killed.
Corp C C Craft, M—killed.
Eaton Lewis, M—killed.
Peter Carton, M—killed.
Chas B Clyde, M—killed.

Second Brigade—Col. Devin—Complete.

SIXTH NEW-YORK CAVALRY—COL. BEARDSLY, COMMANDING.

Capt W S Sherman, Co C.
Lieut N Y Weston, Co G.
R Morse, Co A.
Sergt D A Babcock, Co C.
Abel Ferry, Co C.
Jacob Haldendoff, Co C—killed.
Sergt A Horton, Co E.
Corp C Moat, Co E.
Corp M H Wibaster, Co F.
Sergt H H Mitchell, Co G.
Sergt John Muidoon, Co I—killed.
L L Pearl, Co I—killed.
John Salinger, Co K.
Corp Jas H Bruce, Co M

NINTH NEW-YORK—COL. NICHOLS

Lieut S C Brown.
Sergt D H Baker.
Corp John Webb.
Sergt W Kelly.
Wm Manton, Co K—killed.
Stephen Cumstock—killed.
F Traveler, Co F—missing.
G F Wingood, F—missing.

FOURTH NEW-YORK, COL. DI CESNOLA.

Capt N A Mann, M—killed
Capt A S Schnider, H—mortally.
Capt E H Sawyer, F—mis'ng
Lieut R Clinch, B—miss ng.
Adam Kugal, A—missing.
John Smith, B.
F Ktheridge, B.
Sergt Jas Hickey, C.
Capt G Leibenguth D.
F Kerhn, D.
Corp John Dolan, E.
Sergt John Newman, F.
Sergt J McLaughlin, G.
W Stoebenant, H.
F Zuik, H.
Corp C Auger, K—missing.
D Mahoney, M.
J Naicker, M—missing.
M Weiss, M—missing.
Capt Walter French—leg amputated.

KILLED, WOUNDED AND MISSING, SEVENTH MICHIGAN CAVALRY, AUG. 6.

(*Official.*)

Lieut L Carver, M—killed.
Capt Robt Sproul, M—arm shell.
Corp Abram Vannorman, L—right foot.
Elias White, C—abdomen.
Edward Saunders, M—scalp.
C Houghtaling, M—navel.
John O'Donnell, K—thigh.
Sergt Wm Van Voorhies, C—left foot.
Serat Andrew M Wescott, I—right hand.
Corp Robt Revel, I—thigh.
Hiram Laclear, I—thigh.
Corpl McDonald, M—shoulder.
Seven missing.

FIRST MICHIGAN CAVALRY.

G R Le Clear, M—head and neck.
Sergt E F Norton, I—knee.
John Schnider, I—injury by fall of horse.
J R Kriel, B—face.
H L Welch, E—sabre cut in hand.
James Crane, B—knee.
D S Wilson, K—sabre cut in head.

KILLED AND WOUNDED—SIXTH MICHIGAN CAVALRY, AUG. 11.

Capt James Mathers, L.
John Jordon, D—gun shot in face.
James Welch, A—killed.
Corp Robert M Robinson, M—killed.
Sergt Cyrus A Bateman, M—killed.
Frank Huff, M—killed.
Henry Arnold, I—both legs.
Alfred Taylor, A—neck.
Edward C rallius, I—thigh.
Henry L Montief, L—hand.
George Boughton, E—foot.
John Ford, I—abdomen and arm.
Lieut A J Jackson, F—foot and abdomen.

Rebel Officers Captured at Crooked Run, Aug. 16.

Maj W E Simmons, 3d Ga Bat S S.
Capt C H Sanders, Cobb's Legion.
Lieut D Bunt, 3d Ga Bat S S.
Lieut J E Shelton, 3d Ga Bat S S.
Lieut J W King, 3d Ga Bat S S.
Capt J F Masters, 3d Ga Bat S S.
Lieut P L Ardis, 3d Ga Bat S S.
Lieut S D Bank, Cobb's Legion.
Capt C R Palmore, 3d Va Cavalry.
Lieut T H Hall, 3d Va Cav
Sergt Oscar Bearson, 3d Ga Bat S S.
Lieut W A Evans, Cobb's Ga Legion.

The above are not wounded.

The Guerrillas and Bushwhackers.

BERRYVILLE, Va., Friday Evening, Aug. 19, 1864.

The cavalry still hold this place, but bushwhackers are hovering about in every direction, so that it is not safe for a man to put his nose outside of camp. HARVEY L. REYNOLDS and WM. HENDERSON, of the Seventh Michigan, went a short distance from camp this morning, and were taken prisoners. It is feared they have been foully dealt with.

The enemy hovering about us are taking no prisoners, but are hanging and shooting all who fall into their hands.

An infantry picket on the road to Charlestown, composed of five men, was attacked by a party of fifteen rebels, this afternoon, but were repulsed.

So many men who were sent out to forage have turned up missing, that the strictest orders have been given to allow no men to leave camp, unless in parties large enough to cope with any guerrillas they are likely to meet.

On Wednesday a party of eight rebels captured twenty white men and eight negroes at work on the railroad three miles from Bolivar Heights. The whites were stripped and sent in, and the negroes were taken away.

There has been no fighting to-day. The Third Brigade had a skirmish with the enemy on the road toward Winchester, yesterday, near Opequan Creek, but maintained their ground.

Yesterday afternoon, while four men of the Fifth Michigan Cavalry were doing picket duty on the Snicker's Gap road, several men came up to them dressed in blue uniforms. These men killed one of the four, wounded another, and captured the remaining two.

This morning, Capt. DRAKE and Lieuts. ALLEN and VINNIN, with one hundred men of the same regiment, went out on a reconnoissance. The command was divided into three parties. Capt. DRAKE went with his party to destroy a house, by Gen. CUSTER'S orders, near where the picket was surprised last night, and was pounced upon by a superior force of the enemy, and ten of the parties killed after they had surrendered. The bodies were subsequently recovered and buried. Gen. CUSTER ordered fourteen buildings destroyed in retaliation, and they are burning now.

E. A. P.

Telegraph Companies and the Internal Revenue.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 13, 1864.

SIR: In answer to your letter of the 10th inst., I have to state that telegraph companies should make the return required by section 107, of the act of June 30, 1864, to the Assistant Assessor of the district in which their principal office is located.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) JOSEPH J. LEWIS,
Commissioner.

To American Telegraph Company, No. 145 Broadway, New-York.

A YOUTHFUL ROBBER.—HENRY BURKE, an errand boy, aged 14 years, residing at No. 63 Thompson-street, was brought before Justice LEDWITH Tuesday at the Jefferson Market Police Court, charged on the complaint of Mr. JOHN GREEN, of No. 160 Thompson-street, with having robbed him (complainant) of his watch, valued at $15. It appears that young BURKE accosted GREEN, while passing through Spring-street the evening previous, and while the latter was endeavoring to answer BURKE'S question, he snatched GREEN'S watch from his pocket and ran rapidly away. GREEN pursued him several blocks, and finally lost sight of him in Mercer-street. Yesterday, however, he saw him again in Spring-street, and delivered him into the custody of Officer MCCAUL, of the Eighth Precinct. He was committed to answer in default of $500 bail.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

Mysterious Movements of the Rebels.

They Abandon the Struggle for the Weldon Road.

SOUTH CAROLINIAN DESERTERS.

Total Number of Rebels Captured Eight Hundred.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Tuesday, Aug. 23, 1864.

The enemy early yesterday morning disappeared from the front of the Fifth and Ninth Corps on the Weldon Railroad, and the belief is that the attempt to regain possession of this important line of communication has been abandoned, and that the enemy are fortifying their right flank to resist an attack in this direction from our forces. They may, however, be preparing to make a dash on our lines in some other direction.

Occasional firing has been going on along the centre, and was quite lively during the night.

This morning occasional shots are heard.

The roads continue wet, making travel very difficult.

About thirty rebels were brought in during the night, principally South Carolinians, most of whom claim to be deserters. This story, however, is not believed, as the soldiers from that State have furnished fewer deserters to our side than any other in the Confederacy. They are strong, hearty-looking men, and seem to think the end of the struggle is at hand, and they believe Petersburgh to be almost within our grasp, and that it will be in our possession at an early day.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE Tuesday, Aug. 23, VIA BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Aug. 24.

The mail steamer *Keyport*, from City Point, has arrived here with ninety rebel officers, captured in the recent operations on the Weldon Railroad. The privates captured during the same are reported to number between 700 and 800. They will be brought down to-morrow.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Aug. 23.

Col. RALPH C. WEBSTER arrived here to-day, and entered at once upon his duties as Quartermaster of this Department.

Lieut.-Col. BIGGS, the former Quartermaster, has been promoted to Colonel in the Quartermaster's Department, and to act as Inspector.

The Weldon Railroad is held in safety by our forces.

The Report About Gens. Fitzhugh Lee and A. P. Hill.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 24, 1864.

No information has been received here confirming the truth of the loose report that Gen. FITZHUGH LEE was killed and Gen. A. P. HILL mortally wounded in the fight on Sunday last on the Weldon Railroad.

A BOLD RAID BY FORREST

ATTACK ON MEMPHIS, TENN.

The City Entered by the Rebel Cavalry.

Unsuccessful Efforts to Capture Our Generals.

MEMPHIS, Sunday, Aug. 21.

Memphis was attacked, at 4 o'clock this morning, by the rebel Gen. FORREST, with three brigades of cavalry, about three thousand strong.

This force left Gen. SMITH'S front at Oxford on the evening of the 18th inst., and made a rapid forced march to this city.

They drove in our pickets, and dashed directly into the headquarters of Gen. WASHBURN, who made a very narrow escape.

They then made a rush into Gen. BUCKLAND'S headquarters, but he also succeeded in making his escape.

They then attacked the Irving Prison, but were repulsed by the guard there.

They next visited the Gayoso House, expecting to capture Gen. BUCKLAND, but he was stopping at a friend's house, and so the rebels did not succeed in getting possession of him.

Our troops now attacked the rebels and soon drove them from the city, killing about 30, and wounding about 100.

The rebels captured thirty of our men and forty horses. They did not have time to obtain much plunder.

Our loss in killed and wounded is about the same as that of the rebels.

Gen. WASHBURN is now carrying out a plan which, it is expected, will result in the capture of a large portion of the attacking party.

LATER.

MEMPHIS, Monday, Aug. 22.

The rebel raid into this city yesterday, was a complete failure, and is so admitted by Gen. FORREST. His intention was to capture Gen. WASHBURN and other Generals.

Our troops being without leaders, the rebels carried off some plunder and captured quite a number of prisoners, including two officers and several clerks and telegraph officers.

Numerous acts of cruelty were perpetrated by the rebels.

Among the wounded are Col. STARR, of the Sixth Illinois Cavalry, and Lieut. IRVIN, of the Eighth Iowa. The latter has since died.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Wednesday, Aug. 24, 1864.

The rebel Gen. FORREST captured the City of Memphis on Sunday morning at 3 o'clock, and held the position for two hours, when he was driven out by our forces. The rebels robbed the principal hotels and boarding-houses, captured portions of Gen. WASHBURN'S and Gen. BUCKLAND'S staffs, and some thirty commissioned officers and about 250 men.

Gen. WASHBURN escaped to the fort in tolerable good order.

The rebels were three thousand strong, while our own force, including local militia, was only between eight hundred and

TREASON IN INDIANA.

The Seizure of Arms and Ammunition in Indianapolis—Capture of Books and Papers.

From the Indianapolis Journal, Aug. 22.

On last Saturday afternoon Gov. MORTON received a letter from an Eastern city, which was as follows, except some names which we omit for prudential reasons:

——, Wednesday, Aug. 17, 1864.

Gov. O. P. Morton:

SIR: The facts hereby stated have come to my knowledge in a manner and from a source such as to leave no doubt in my mind of their reliability.

The Copperheads of Indiana have ordered and paid for 30,000 revolvers, with 42 boxes fixed ammunition, to be distributed among the antagonists of our Government, for the purpose of controlling the Presidential election.

Aug. 5, the steamer *Granite State* landed in New-York 42 boxes of revolvers and ammunition; Aug. 6, the steamer *City of Hartford* landed 22 boxes ammunition, destined for Indianapolis. Thirty-two boxes of the above have been forwarded to J. J. PARSONS, Indianapolis, via Merchants' Dispatch, and marked ——; the balance is stored at No. —— street, New-York, awaiting the convenience of the Copperheads to pay for the same before shipping.

Immediately on the receipt of this letter Gov. MORTON placed the information it contained in the hands of Policeman JOHN S. RUSSELL, who was able in a short time to report progress to Col. JAMES G. JONES, Assistant Provost Marshal, who, with Col. WARREN, of the Veteran Reserve Corps, with a proper detail, made a descent on the printing and book-binding establishment of H. H. DODD & Co., on Saturday night, where they found thirty-two boxes such as were described in the letter. After the boxes were opened the contents were found to consist of four hundred large navy revolvers and 135,000 rounds of fixed ammunition for the same arm. Among the captures made at the same place were the Great Seal of the Order of the "Sons of Liberty," the official list of the members of the order, at this place, and several hundred printed copies of the Ritual, which has heretofore been published in the *Journal*. Also a large amount of correspondence of an important character, which may be given to the public at the proper time. The people will begin to understand now how much these unmitigated scoundrels desire peace. Thirty thousand navy revolvers, with ammunition enough for an army, coupled with the negotiations of Mr. VOORHEES for the purchase of 20,000 Garibaldi rifles, would indicate that there is a good deal of the disposition of the tiger hid under their sheep-skin garb of peace.

When we look at the large sum of money which the amount of arms and ammunition named in this letter must cost, the question presents itself of the ways and means. The pistols alone would cost close on to one million of dollars at manufacturers' prices, and the 20,000 rifles, without the import duties, would cost $280,000. Of course no such sums are provided by the members of the order in this State, but there have been some *Peace* Commissioners prowling along the Canada border for several weeks, and JOHN C. WALKER, and other *peace* men of Indiana, have been visiting them. Some months since the Confederate Government borrowed $15,000,000 in Europe, for which they issued cotton bonds, and every blockade-runner carries out cotton to repay the loan. The object of the loan was, primarily, to purchase a navy in European ports, including the celebrated rams. The speculation having failed by the refusal of the Governments of England and France to permit the rams to depart, and they having been sold to other persons, the *peace* commissioners are in funds, and they could not make an investment more to the advantage of their master than to purchase arms and ammunition for Northern traitors, and to pay Northern demagogues liberally for shrieking for peace, free speech, and liberty. WILLIAM M. HARRISON, Secretary of the order of which H. H. DODD is "Grand Commander," was arrested, and is still in custody. Messrs. JOHN J. PARSONS and CHARLES P. HUTCHINSON, partners of DODD, were also arrested, but were discharged on their affidavits that they were not members of the order, and were not advised of the contents of the boxes.

We have given a brief account of this, the most startling event in the attempted drama of civil war. The event naturally created an intense excitement in our city, and it will be an admonition to the people of the State of the danger which surrounds them. DODD is absent from the city, probably making arrangements for the distribution of the arms and cartridges on hand and expected, but which, to his surprise, will be devoted to other purposes than enforcing the peculiar *peace* notions of a gang of conspirators against the peace and safety of the State.

The Correspondence.

J. HARDESTY, OF HARRISONBURGH, VA., TO D. W. VOORHEES.

HARRISONBURGH, Feb. 27, 1861.

MY DEAR NEPHEW: * * * We want you to hold that 100,000 men in readiness, as we do not know how soon we may want them. * * *

(Signed.) J. HARDESTY.

Addressed on envelope: Hon. DAN'L W. VOORHEES, Terre Haute, Indiana.

SENATOR WALL, OF NEW-JERSEY, TO DANIEL VOORHEES.

LONG BRANCH, Aug. 21, 1863.

MY DEAR SIR: I inclose you two letters from a man by the name of CARR, in reference to arms. A letter directed to him simply Philadelphia will reach him. I can vouch for the excellent quality and great efficiency of the rifles. Yours in haste,

JAMES W. WALL.

Envelope indorsed:

[Free.]
JAMES W. WALL, U. S. S.
Hon. DANIEL VOORHEES, Terre Haute, Ind.
Post-mark: Long Branch, N. J., Aug. 22.

E. W. CARR TO HON. JAMES W. WALL.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 14, 1863.

Hon. James W. Wall:

DEAR SIR: Your letter, with one inclosed about rifles, have been received. If the parties wish to buy them, the best way would be for them to have some one in New-York appointed to purchase them and confer with you and me.

I am satisfied it is the very article they want, and as you know all about them you can "speak by the card." You have seen the article tried and no doubt are well satisfied that it will speak loudly in a good cause.

We will sell them in bond for $14, and I have no doubt that if the proper course is pursued, the duty can be remitted. The rifles are better and cheaper than anything ever offered in this country, or made here, and as good as any ever imported. We challenge a comparison with any rifle execution whatever.

There are about twenty thousand rifles, and we desire to sell them all at once. They are a great bargain, and are worth to-day more in Europe than we offer to sell them for here.

The price of fire-arms will advance within a year at least 33 per cent, as arms are in demand all over Europe. As you know, there is no more effective arm in the world than this. I am, with great respect, yours truly, (Signed.) E. W. CARR.

STATE PRINTER J. J. BINGHAM TO DAN VOORHEES.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 11, 1864.

MY DEAR VOORHEES: I should like your private opinion as to the prospects of affairs so that I may have some basis to go upon. Do you think the South have resources enough to keep the Union forces at bay, and finally force a recognition of their independence, or will LINCOLN's army crush them out? You must have sources of information which I have not to enable you to form some opinion upon these matters.

I think there is a reaction taking place in Indiana in reference to the war, and Mr. LINCOLN's message and CHASE's report will aid it. Let me hear from you at your earliest convenience. What is MORTON doing in Washington? Yours truly,

(Signed) J. J. BINGHAM.

AUDITOR RISTINE TO DAN. VOORHEES.

COVINGTON, June 20, 1861.

DEAR DANIEL: You are soon to assume a position which is fraught with untold responsibilities. * *

The successful resistance of the South I regard as the only safety for us of the North. Should she be overwhelmed woe betides us who have dared to oppose the policy of this Administration.

DANIEL—a Democrat of the North who dares to oppose the policy of the present leaders is as much hated as those of the South, and I look upon this war as much and more a war upon the Democracy than anything else.

This Government could never be subverted under Democratic rule, and every appeal is now being made to the patriotism of our people to sustain the Constitution, the Union, and the stars and stripes, while the Constitution, the laws and the rights of the citizen are being ruthlessly trampled under foot. In the position you are soon to occupy, I would by no means counsel withholding the necessary supplies for the army, but I would like to see all Democrats unite in open and bold resistance to all attempts to keep ours a united people by the force of steel. If the wisdom of our fathers, aided by our own experience, cannot keep us united, it is idle to talk of maintaining the Union. A State forced to obedience at the point of the bayonet, I regard as much and more a subversion of the Government than secession itself; hence, I see nothing but dissolution; and humanity, justice and common sense, to my mind, dictates a peaceable separation.

I have no doubt worried you, and shall close by hoping that some Moses may arise to extricate us from our woes, that your mission may be a pleasant one, that you may return to your constituents and friends as did Noah's dove to the Ark, bearing emblems of peace to a distracted country. God bless you, DANIEL. Your friend,

(Signed) JOS. RISTINE.

P. S.—Much less excitement here, but little said. Men are beginning to talk of costs and consequences.

J. R.

Hon. D. W. Voorhees and the O. A. K's.—Sharp Letter from Gen. Carrington.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

INDIANAPOLIS, Saturday, Aug. 20.

Some time since copies of the ritual of the O. A. K. were found in the office of D. W. VOORHEES, at Terre Haute, which naturally led to the inference that they were the property of D. VOORHEES. He has made a denial to Col. R. W. THOMPSON, and to Gen. CARRINGTON, which occasioned the following reply:

LETTER FROM GEN. H. B. CARRINGTON TO D. W. VOORHEES.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 16, 1864.

Hon. D. W. Voorhees, Member U. S. Congress, Terre Haute, Ind:

I have received from you a copy of your letter to Col. R. W. THOMPSON, Provost Marshal, and his reply. The following laconic note accompanies them:

GEN. CARRINGTON: As you published this falsehood in the newspapers, I shall expect you to correct it as Col. THOMPSON has done.

D. W. VOORHEES.

The assumption of the above is groundless. Your name is not mentioned by me in my reports, neither have I published anything about you whatever.

You insist upon my answering your note to Col. THOMPSON. The points you make are:

1. "That the office in which it is said these papers were found had not been occupied by you, or by any one connected with you, or been in any way under your control since last November."

2. You "desire to ascertain whether the circumstances connected with the discovery of those papers in that office led to the supposition that you placed them there, or was even aware of their existence?"

You desire this, "that the people may know the truth," and "not that you attach any particular importance to the documents."

The papers referred to are 112 copies of the Ritual of the O. A. K., a treasonable Order, aiming to overturn the Government of the United States, of which you are a member.

The gentlemen who found "these papers" told me they were found in you office.

The following are "some of the circumstances" that led me to suppose they were correct in the supposition:

Your law library and office furniture were in the office where "these papers" were found.

You had declined renomination for Congress, and the office was reported as not for rent, as late as April, 1864.

The Ritual had been issued in the Autumn of 1863. You Congressional documents were in the office where "these papers" were found.

Your speeches, up to March, of your entire Congressional career, with the "John Brown" speech were in the office where "these papers" were found

The correspondence of Senator WALL of New-Jersey, under his frank, indorsing a proposition to furnish you with 20,000 stand of Garibaldi rifles just imported, "for which he could vouch," was in the office where these papers were found.

The correspondence of C. L. VALLANDIGHAM, from Windsor, C. W., assuring you "our people will fight," and that "he is ready," and fixing a point on "the Lima road" at "which to meet you," was in the office where these papers were found.

The correspondence of JOSEPH RISTINE, Auditor of State, declaring that "he would like to see all Democrats unite in a bold and open resistance to all attempts to keep ours a united people by force of steel," and that "this was a war against the Democracy, and our only hope was the successful resistance of the South," was in the office where these papers were found.

The correspondence of E. C. HIBBEN, who assures you that "the Democracy are fast stiffening up when this war is to be openly declared as being waged for the purpose of freeing the negro," "which will arouse another section of the country to arms," and declaring that Lincoln bayonets are shouldered for cold-blooded murder," was in the office where these papers were found.

The correspondence of J. HARDESTY, who "wants you to have that hundred thousand men ready, as we do not know how soon we may need them," were in the office where this ritual was found.

The correspondence of J. J. BINGHAM, who asks you "if you think the South has resources enough to keep the Union forces at bay," and says that "you must have sources of information which he has not," was in the office where "these papers" were found.

The correspondence of JOHN G. DAVIS, informing you that a certain New-York journal "is wonderfully exercised about secret anti-war movements, and tremble in their boots in view of the terrible reaction which is sure to await them," was in the office where "these papers" were found.

The correspondence of W. S. WALKER, who "keeps out of the way because they are trying to arrest him for officiating in secret societies," inclosing the oath of the K. G. C.'s, prior to that of the O. A. K., was in the office where these papers were found.

The petition of C. L. VALLANDIGHAM, D. W. VOORHEES and BENJAMIN WOOD, in favor of two Republics and a United South, were in the office where "those papers" were found.

The correspondence of CAMPBELL, who says the "Democracy were once not afraid to let their purposes out to daylight;" but that "now it is deemed best to work in secret, and asking your consent," were in the office where "these papers" were found.

The correspondence of E. ETHERIDGE, Clerk of the House of Representatives, giving official notice that "your credentials as member of the Thirty-Eighth Congress have been received and filed in the proper office," and for you "to come on," was in the office where "these papers" were found.

The correspondence of GEO. H. PENDLETON, which states that ETHERIDGE's plan to organize Congress, viz.: "to elect himself Clerk and Cox as Speaker," "though he (PENDLETON) will not facilitate the renomination of any man as Clerk whose programme is for *his* defeat as Speaker, "suggesting to you to have it whispered in the ear of ETHERIDGE to reciprocate favors and opposition," and do this *authoritatively*, but not as from him, &c., was in the office where "these papers" were found.

The correspondence of J. MCDONALD, who had an interview with PERKINS, "in one of his (PERKINS') lucid intervals," with regard to "the discovery of the Northwest Passage" by PERKINS, for which he claimed the credit, &c., was in the office where "these papers" were found.

And so of B. W. HANNA, who wants a good place in the regular army; and so of HANNEGAN, and so of W. J. PIERCE, who "will show the beasts that LINCOLN has turned out to be *monsters* in 1864;" and so of BIGGER and DEVLIN and DODD, &c., whose said correspondence was in the office where these papers were found.

These are some of "the circumstances" that led me to believe that "these papers," the ritual of the O. A. K., were found in your office.

I looked upon these circumstances as a plain juror might be supposed to do, and not as a statesman, and innocently supposed that such papers as these, if spared from the fire, would be in the possession of the owner, and that the office of the owner would be the place where these papers would be found.

And yet, with Col. THOMPSON, I cheerfully accept your denial, and so respond as you request "that the people may know the truth." Your well-wisher,

HENRY B. CARRINGTON.

Subjoined is the letter from MCDONALD above referred to:

JOSEPH E. M'DONALD TO DAN. VOORHEES.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 14, 1863.

Hon. D. W. Voorhees:

* * * As to PERKINS, you will have learned from our mutual friend, DOWLING, that we have had an interview with the judge, and found him enjoying a lucid interval, and fully aware of the hallucination under which he has lately been laboring, but I don't see just how he can right himself. I think he will be permanently cured of his insanity in time, but it may take time.

Of course it is not necessary for me to say to you that I knew no more of the sentiments of his letter until I saw it in the public papers than you did. If he had sent his letter to me and not the editor of the *Sentinel*, it would not have seen the light of day in that shape, but he seemed to think he had discovered the Northwest passage, and wanted the whole benefit of the discovery; and consequently he had to give this thing to the public at once. When I see you we will talk at length on these matters, as I want a long talk with you before you go to Washington. Respectfully your friend,

(Signed) J. E. MCDONALD.

The Documents Found.

From the Indianapolis Sentinel, Aug. 22.

The valuable documents found among the private papers belonging to the Lodge of the Sons of Liberty, contain a complete roll of members of the order in this city.

PART FIRST—Contains a complete roll of the rebel prisoners who are members of the order, giving the name, and rank of prisoners, regiments, batteries and companies to which they belong.

PART SECOND.—List of members of Sons of Liberty, belonging to the order in this city—dates when "joined for duty" and monthly assessment of dues. The names of J. J. Bingham, editor of the *Sentinel*; Joseph Ristine, Auditor of State; James S. Athon, Secretary of State; Oscar B. Hord, Attorney-General, and Napoleon B. Taylor, candidate for reporter of the Supreme Court, figured conspicuously in the list. The names of Frank Cunningham, Deputy Auditor of State; Myron North, Deputy Secretary of State; William Henderson, a prominent lawyer and agent of the Ætna Insurance Company; Samuel Beckner, Dr. W. S. Pearce and about one hundred and fifty others also appear. A large number are in arrears for dues, but there is nothing to show that any one has ever been expelled for this cause.

Personal.

—Americans registered at A. M. BAILEY's American Agency, London, No. 1 Strand, Charing-Cross, July 23: Wm. S. Hills, Georgia; Arthur M. Hoe, Geo. W. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. Wells, The Misses Tileston, Mr. and Mrs. Spofford, John J. Locke, H. A. Avery, Mrs. Avery, John H. Gafney, Miss Gafney, Miss M. Walsh, Rev. A. J. Donnely, H. S. Dyer, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Pinchot, Miss Neilie Eno, C. C. Hall, Miss Hall, F. C. Gebhard, Rev. Dr. W. F. Morgan, New-York; John P. Rolfe, J. N. Gimbrede, R. R. Raymond, Brooklyn; V. Marmaduke, B. H. Marmaduke, C. S. A.; H. C. Wisham, J. A. McKim, Baltimore; Jos. Lippincott, D. L. Lippincott, Philadelphia; W. J. Heade, Geo. Trumbull, Miss M. L. Trumbull, George B. Blake, J. L. Chapin, Amos L. Wood, Boston; R. H. Caldwell, J. T. Weldon, Kentucky; V. Parvin, Wm. Brand, Indiana; M. Mortimer, Texas; J. A. Smith, U. S. N.; G. R. White and daughter, Pennsylvania; Jas. Monson and wife, Cincinnati; G. S. Williams, Buffalo, N. Y.; Miss A. P. Phelps, Hartford, Conn.; E. E. Fairfax, Capt. S. Fairfax, Virginia; E. Cushman, Miss E. C. Cushman, St. Louis; Bishop McIlvaine, Ohio.

THE BATTLE WITH THE FORTS.

Interesting Particulars of the Naval Engagement by a Participant.

Correspondence of the Albany Evening Journal.

UNITED STATES STEAM SLOOP LACKAWANNA, MOBILE BAY, Sunday, Aug. 7, 1864.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE CONFLICT.

Preparations for the attack had been in progress for two weeks past, and by a general order, dated "Flagship *Hartford*, July 10, 1864," each vessel was sent to Pensacola Navy-yard, in her turn, for the purpose of stripping off all the spars and rigging which might interfere with her movement in action, and by hanging heavy cable chains over her side to form an iron shield for the protection of the boilers and machinery, which are partially exposed above the water line.

Considerable delay had already been caused by the non-arrival of the expected iron-clads, without whose assistance it was judged injudicious to attack the rebel iron-clad ram *Tennessee*, of whose invulnerability and offensive power we had no opportunity of judging, save from the exaggerated accounts of our enemies. They finally arrived—first, the *Manhattan*, from the North; then the *Winnebago* and *Chickasaw*, from New-Orleans; and lastly, the unfortunate *Tecumseh*.

At noon on Thursday, Aug. 4, the following diagram and order was sent on board the different vessels of the fleet, and we knew that before twenty-four hours longer we should either be inside Mobile Bay, conquerors of the strongholds and possessors of their fleet, or be ourselves quietly at rest under its muddy water.

Many of the officers had left their more valuable property at Pensacola, to be forwarded home in case of their deaths, and it only remained to pass away the few intervening hours as best we might in preparation for the morrow. Not a single man could be found who, for an instant, doubted our complete success; but all anticipated a fiery ordeal, as from the diagram you will see that we passed close under Fort Morgan and the water batteries, upon which the rebels placed their main dependence, and which, we heard, mounted over one hundred heavy siege and rifled guns.

[Here follows the diagram of the bay and its approaches.]

FLAGSHIP HARTFORD, OFF MOBILE BAY, Aug. 4, 1864.

The above diagram will be observed in forming line of battle to-morrow morning, or whenever the fleet goes in.

D. G. FARRAGUT, Rear Admiral.

THE MORNING OF THE ENGAGEMENT.

Accordingly, at eight bells, 4 A. M., on the morning of Friday, the 5th, all hands were turned out, and our consort, the *Seminole*, came alongside and made fast to us on the port beam. The vessels were double banked, in order that the one to the leeward of the guns of Morgan might carry the other through the fire should she be disabled by a shot, or have her propeller entangled in any of the numerous floating ropes, with which the rebels had covered the water in the channel for that express purpose.

The morning was beautifully clear, although very warm, and the battlements of Morgan and Gaines stood out in bold relief against the blazing eastern sky, as we gathered around our mess table and swallowed a hasty cup of coffee—then dispersed to our several stations, eager for the first gun. The *Hartford*, flag-ship, did not head the line, both because the *Brooklyn* had a torpedo catcher, termed a devil, attached to her bows, which would certainly have cleared away anything ahead of her—and because Capt. ALDEN, her Commander, had been chief of the coast survey here in years gone by, and author of the official charts of the harbor; and therefore was perfectly acquainted with every shoal and intricacy of the channel.

MOVING UP THE CHANNEL.

So the *Brooklyn*, with the *Octorora*, steamed ahead, and at twenty minutes past six the whole line was formed and moving slowly—stealthily in toward Sand Island, where the water first became shoal. The picture was one seldom seen more than once in a lifetime. Each vessel dressed from stem to stern with the glorious old flag as if on some day of national rejoicing, and the broadsides run out, ready to open fire; while the men sprang to their stations with a will, when the long roll called all hands to general quarters, which was done as soon as the line was formed.

THE FORT ENGAGED.

As the *Brooklyn* came within range of the fort a single gun was fired, at precisely 7 o'clock, and as the line of battle closed up and advanced upon the fort, broadside followed broadside with tremendous rapidity, and the scene grew fearfully exciting. It was a fair stand-up fight, only giving them the protection of their walls and sand banks, and we standing out taking it as it came. As we closed in on them, the grape, cannister and shrapnel from nine, eleven and fifteen guns swept the parapet too thickly for anything to remain there, and the rebels fled from their barbette guns in dismay and opened from their water batteries, whose ricochet shots did terrible execution.

Here Lieut. PRENTISS, Executive Officer of the *Monongahela*, had his leg torn off by a shell. Commander MULONEY lost an arm in the same manner, and a shell struck the port sill on the starboard bow of the *Lackawanna*, exploding amidships, and disabling the whole gun's crew of the 200-pounder rifle, with the officer in command, Lieut. MCCARTY, who was overset by the shock and scratched in the ankle.

APPEARANCE OF THE RAM.

The ram *Tennessee* started out from behind the fort, as the head of the line abreast of it, intending to attack the fleet, but, receiving two broadsides, changed her course and ran back, closely followed by the monitor *Tecumseh*.

SINKING OF THE TECUMSEH.

As the latter neared the fort, she struck and exploded a torpedo, which probably tore her whole bottom out, as she went down instantly—head foremost, in eight fathoms of water. She sank like a leaden bullet, and but ten or twelve of her whole crew of one hundred and twenty men escaped to tell the tale, and they must have been close to the turret ports, or they would not have had time to get out.

NOBLE SELF-SACRIFICE.

Her brave Captain, Commander TUNIS A. M. CRAVEN, lost his life through his noble disregard of self—for when the explosion took place, he was with the pilot in the pilot-house, and as both made an instinctive movement to get out, Capt. CRAVEN stepped on one side, saying, "You first, Sir," and the pilot sprang down the ladder. But the water was already waist deep over the monitor, and the gallant CRAVEN went down with his ship. By this time the fleet was nearly past the forts, with the head of the line crossing the tail of the middle ground, the ram still lying under the fort.

INSIDE THE BAY.

Cheer after cheer ran out as the vessels came to anchor inside the bay—the goal we had been eagerly watching for nearly three years. Comrades shook hands, congratulated each other on their mutual escape, and the wounded were brought up from the holds and nicely stowed away in cots—but prematurely. Admiral BUCHANAN had made up his mind that there was no hope for him, so he determined, to use his own words, "to do his best and sink the ship."

ENGAGEMENT WITH THE RAM.

So he started out and steamed up steadily and rapidly to the vessel, paying no more attention to the shot that rained upon her than she would have done to so many pellets of putty, and attempted to strike several ships, but having cast off from their consorts, they were too fast to be caught in that way, and her efforts were fruitless. She then opened her broadside of four 7-inch BROOKS rifled guns upon the nearest vessel, which was the *Oneida* and raked her fore and aft. One of the shells exploded in her boiler, having passed completely through her chain armor and side, partially disabling her, nearly all of her fire-room gang being terribly scalded by the escaping steam, which filled the fire and engine rooms in the twinkling of an eye. Then the monitors joined in, and the solid fifteen and eleven inch shot fell upon her armored sides without any visible effect—and signals ran up the masthead of the *Hartford* to the *Lackawanna*, *Monongahela*, *Ossipee* and *Oneida* to ram and run her down. Four bells were struck in the engine-room, and, with full speed, we went at her.

The *Monongahela* missed her aim the first time, only striking the ram obliquely and glancing off.

THE LACKAWANA ATTACKS THE RAM.

The *Lackawanna* was more successful, striking her full head on, just at the point where the iron house joins the main-deck, and smashed our solid oak stem in nearly two feet, starting a heavy leak. The only injury to the ram was the loosening of a couple of her iron plates. As we swung clear, she fell of on our port side, where, unfortunately, our broadside could not bear, as all the heavy guns were pivoted to starboard, and delivered her fire within two feet of us, exploding two 98-pounder percussion shells in the centre of the berth-deck, clearing out the whole powder division, with its officer, Ensign CLARENCE RATHBONE, of Albany, who was knocked down and slightly wounded. Our only gun was a 9-inch, which was fired into her port as it came abreast of ours, tearing to pieces the ponderous port lid, a splinter of which struck Admiral BUCHANAN, fracturing his leg.

A SINGULAR SCENE.

Our men, enraged at not being able to fire their guns, seized the first article on deck that they could lift and threw it into the ports of the *Tennessee*. In this way spittoons, holy stones and all the smaller lumber of the deck were hove at her, and our gallant Commander, Capt. J. B. MARCHAND, leaned over to spring upon her deck, but was held back.

THE RAM SURRENDERS.

The rebel officers were astounded at the audacity of the wooden ships attempting to ram their vessel, expecting only the attack of the monitors—but they did not know us. The ram then stood away for the fort, closely followed by the whole fleet, and almost covered with shot. Her smoke-stack was shot away level with the deck—the steering apparatus also gone—and, at 10 o'clock precisely, she hauled down the rebel colors, ran up the white flag, and surrendered to the fleet, amidst the thundering cheers of the sailors and the heartfelt exultation of us all.

She was boarded by a boat from the *Ossipee*, and Lieut. GIRAUD hoisted the Stars and Stripes on her flag-staff, and carried Admiral BUCHANAN's sword to the gallant FARRAGUT. BUCHANAN's second in command, Capt. JOHNSON, surrendered with the best possible grace, and, it is said, avows his intention never to fire another gun on the old flag.

SURRENDER OF THE SELMA.

During the latter part of the action, the *Metacomet*, Capt. JEWETT, chased the rebel gunboat *Selma* up the bay; but, going two knots to her one, soon overhauled her, and one broadside induced Capt. MURPHY to surrender, himself wounded, his First Lieutenant killed, and one-third of his crew disabled.

THE FORTS—IMPORTANCE OF THE VICTORY.

At 11 P. M. the garrison at Fort Powell evacuated and blew up the place, and this morning Fort Gaines has also surrendered. Fort Morgan is closely invested and must soon fall.

Meanwhile communication is open and unrestricted with New-Orleans and the North through Mississippi Sound, and the most complete and glorious victory that could be desired has been given us, cutting off one of the most fruitful sources of rebel supply and inflicting a tremendous blow upon the rebel arms.

The number of men and guns on each side was nearly equal, they having the immense advantage of stationary batteries protected by walls.

THANKS TO THE MEN.

FLAGSHIP HARTFORD, MOBILE BAY, Aug. 6, 1864.

The Admiral returns thanks to the officers and crews of the vessels of the fleet, for their gallant conduct during the fight.

It has never been his good fortune to see men do their duty with more cheerfulness, for, although they knew the enemy was prepared with all devilish means for our destruction, and witnessed the almost instantaneous annihilation of our gallant companions in the *Tecumseh* by a torpedo, and the slaughter of their friends, messmates and gunmates—still there was not the slightest evidence of hesitation to follow your Commander-in-Chief through the line of torpedoes and obstructions of which we knew nothing, except from the exaggerations of the enemy "that we would be blown up as certain as we attempted to enter."

For this blind confidence in your leader, he thanks you. D. G. FARRAGUT, Rear-Admiral.

THANKS TO ALMIGHTY GOD.

Sunday morning the following order was read, and church service held on every vessel of the fleet:

FLAGSHIP HARTFORD, MOBILE BAY, Aug. 7, 1864.

GENERAL ORDER.—The Admiral desires the fleet to return thanks to the Almighty God for its signal victory over the enemy on the morning of the 5th inst.

D. G. FARRAGUT, Rear-Admiral,
Comd'g W. G. B. Squadron.

THE LOSSES.

The number of killed, including the crew of the *Tecumseh*, is probably not short of 250—of wounded, about 500. It is impossible to ascertain the enemy's loss, as yet.

CATCHING A TARTAR.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* writes:

"Immediately after the fleet had come to anchor on the day of the fight, a boat with a flag of truce was dispatched to Fort Morgan, to ask permission for a steamer to take the wounded on both sides to the hospital at Pensacola. The answer proving favorable, the *Metacomet* was designated, and a hasty mail and all the wounded, including the rebel Admiral BUCHANAN, were put on board of her, and she steamed quietly out where, but a few hours before, she had passed in through a deadly cannonading.

The best joke of the season is certainly that perpetrated by Col. PAGE, commanding Fort Morgan, who required Capt. JEWETT, of the *Metacomet*, to give him his word of honor that he would return, as he considered us all prisoners of war, and this fleet the prize of the Confederate States. When this was known in the fleet, a loud smile occurred, as the saddle is on the other horse. Our occupation of Fort Morgan will not be long delayed. Rebel prisoners say that it has six months' provisions on hand, which statement we beg leave to take *cum grano salis*. Whether she has or not, a short siege will soon make her cry *peccavi*."

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

List of the New-York Delegation.

The Albany *Argus* gives the following as the list of delegates from this State to the Chicago Convention:

DELEGATES AT LARGE.

Horatio Seymour, Oneida.
Dean Richmond, Genesee.
Isaac Butts, Monroe.
August Belmont, New-York.

ALTERNATES.

Alonzo C. Paige, Schenectady.
Philip W. Engs, New-York.
Josiah T. Miller, Seneca.
George Beach, Greene.

DISTRICT DELEGATES.

Dist.		Dist.	
1..	Jacob Platt Carll, Abraham G. Thompson.	17..	William J. Averill, Darius W. Lawrence.
2..	John G. Schumaker, Benjamin Prince.	18..	Livingston Spraker, David T. Lamb.
3..	Samuel D. Morris, Thomas H. Farron.	19..	Alfred Clark,* Sherwood S. Merritt.
4..	Daniel E. Delevan, Henry McMahon.	20..	William I. Skinner, Levi H. Brown.
5..	Oswald Ottendorfer, Ignatius Flynn.	21..	J. Thomas Spriggs, Asa S. Sherman.
6..	John Kelly, Henry Hilton.	22..	Sidney T. Fairchild, Willard Johnson.
7..	Michael Connolly, Luke F. Cozans.	23..	Frederick Hyde, John A. Green, Jr.
8..	John McKeon, Gideon J. Tucker.	24..	William C. Beardsley, Edwin M. Anderson.
9..	Samuel J. Tilden, Thomas McSpedon.	25..	Benjamin F. Angel, Henry O. Cheesbro.
10..	Abraham B. Conger, William Radford.	26..	John J. Taylor, Duncan S. Magee.
11..	Eugene A. Brewster, George Bennett.	27..	Marshal B. Champlain, Luman A. Ward.
12..	Robert A. Andrews, William Chamberlain.	28..	Sanford E. Church, William C. Rowley.
13..	Manly B. Mattice, Jacob Hardenburgh.	29..	Washington Hunt, Linus W. Thayer.
14..	Amasa J. Parker, N. P. Hinman.	30..	John Ganson, A. P. Lanning.
15..	James S. Thayer, Emerson E. Davis.	31..	John C. Devereux, Hiram C. Miner.
16..	Jesse Gay, Augustus C. Hand.		

Pennsylvania Delegation to the Chicago Convention.

The following is a list of the delegates from Pennsylvania to the National Convention:

SENATORIAL DELEGATES.

George W. Cass, William Bigler, | Asa Packer, William V. McGrath.

DISTRICT DELEGATES.

Dist.		Dist.	
1..	Samuel G. King, Dr. Geo. W. Nebinger.	13..	John F. Means,* David Lowenberg.
2..	William M. Riley, G. W. Irwin.	14..	Hamilton Alricks, Thos. Bower.
3..	Wm. Curtis, Simon Arnold.	15..	Peter A. Keller, H. D. Egolf.
4..	Wm. W. Burnell, Isaac S. Cassin.	16..	Henry J. Stahle, B. F. Myers.
5.	H. P. Ross, Charles W. Carrigan.	17..	R. Bruce Petriken, Daniel M. Dull.
6..	J. D. Stiles, Perry M. Hunter.	18..	John H. Orvis, Stephen Pierce.
7..	John H. Brinton, John C. Beatty.	19..	C. L. Lamberton, Jas. K. Kerr.
8..	J. Glancy Jones, William Rosenthal.	20..	T. B. Searight, John Latta.
9..	George Sanderson, Henry A. Wade.	21..	Wm. A. Galbraith, Wm. A. Wallace.
10..	Francis W. Hughes, Dr. C. B. Gloninger.	22..	Wm. D. Patterson, Samuel P. Ross.
11..	Philip Johnson, Carlton Burnett.	23..	J. A. McCollough, F. H. Hutchinson.
12..	Charles Dennison, A. J. Garretson.	24..	R. W. Jones, S. B. Wilson.

Delegates to the Chicago Convention from Ohio.

The following is a complete list of the Delegates Ohio to the Chicago Convention:

DELEGATES AT LARGE.

William Allen, Geo. H. Pendleton, | Allen G. Thurman, Rufus P. Ranney.

DISTRICT DELEGATES.

Dists.		Dists.	
1..	George Fries, George W. Martin.	11..	William Newman, David C. Vance.
2..	C. J. W. Smith, Alexander Long.	12..	E. B. Eshelman, E. B. Olds.
3..	C. L. Vallandigham, Chris. Hughes.	13..	George W. Morgan, Charles Follett.
4..	John L. Winner, David Loudenback.	14..	Thomas J. Kenny, J. A. Estill.
5..	George M. Baxter, Charles W. Cowan.	15..	James R. Morris, Martin D. Follett.
6..	Chilton A. White, J. M. Trimble.	16..	D. W. Stambaugh, J. H. Collins.
7..	Samuel S. Cox, Samuel Medary.	17..	A. McGregor, J. H. Wallace.
8..	John Y. Glessner, Peyton Hord.	18..	Jabez W. Fitch, Van R. Humphrey.
9..	Charles Powers, A. M. Jackson.	19..	Michael Stuart, S. W. Gilson.
10..	E. S. Platt, Edwin Phelps.		

* Mr. MEDARY has a certificate: but he failed to receive a majority vote in the District Convention by which he claims to have been elected.

To United States Pensioners.

UNITED STATES PENSION AGENCY, CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., Aug. 20, 1864.

Notice is hereby given to all United States pensioners (excepting those pensioned for naval service,) residing in the following counties in the State of New-York, to wit: Broome, Cortland, Onondaga, Cayuga, Tompkins, Tioga, Chemung, Seneca, Wayne, Ontario, Yates, Schuyler, Steuben, Livingston, Monroe, Orleans, Genesee, Wyoming, Allegany, Cattaraugus, Chautauque, Erie and Niagara, that their names have been transferred from the rolls of the Pension Agency at Albany, to the rolls of the agency located at Canandaigua, and that they will hereafter receive their pensions at the latter agency on the usual periods of payments.

L. M. DRURY, Pension Agent.

—One of the largest farms in Northampton, Massachusetts, produced nineteen thousand dollars' worth oft obacco last year, and several other farmers raised from five thousand to ten thousand dollars' worth.

AFFAIRS IN THE WEST.

Illinois Invaded—Secret Political Organizations—The Approaching Democratic Convention—The Mob Spirit.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Aug. 17, 1864.

You will have been advised, ere this, that Illinois has at length been invaded for the first time by a force of rebels, inconsiderable in number, yet capable of doing much mischief, as affairs are now managed in Kentucky. The Ohio is unusually low, which prevents our gunboats from patrolling the river, and thus protecting the border, which, in an ordinary stage of water they are fully able to do. But, in the meantime, what are the Federal officers who have charge of affairs in Kentucky about, that they have thus far failed to check, or even interfere with, these marauders? Gen. PAYNE, at Paducah, appears to be the only one that is alive; but his force is limited, and composed mainly of hundred-day boys—so that the rebels appear to go hither and thither wherever they choose, without let or hindrance.

We have reports that CLINGMAN and his gang are still in Montgomery County, committing depredations of all kinds upon the inhabitants. He has been in that section about four weeks now, and I have heard of no effective step being taken to capture him, or drive him off. We have a good deal of vigilance exercised against agents who are supposed to be recruiting for other States; but little is displayed either in meeting the last call upon us, or in putting down the rebels who are in arms in the Southern part of the State.

From recent demonstrations, I am inclined to give more credence to the dangerous nature of the secret political organizations, whose exposure was recently noticed. The Copperheads are becoming daily more bold and out-spoken in their opposition to the Government, and in their schemes in aid of the rebellion.

The Democrats hold a State Convention at Springfield, to-morrow, at which it is presumed the Peoria resolutions will be reaffirmed. Such is the excitable state of the public mind in that section that trouble is anticipated. But Camp Butler is not far off, and can assist, on an emergency, in keeping the peace.

There are three prominent candidates for the gubernatorial nomination—Gen. SINGLETON, of Quincy; S. A. BUCKMASTER, of Alton, and B. S. EDWARDS. There is not much to choose between the trio—though the latter is a man of more character than his competitors, and will probably receive the nomination. It may be, however, that the contest between these will render it expedient to take up some one else.

The time for holding the Democratic National Convention draws near. I notice that at the meeting of the Board of Police Commissioners, one of the board remarked that it was rumored that a regiment had been sent to this city to preserve the peace on that occasion, as it was thought the police force was not strong enough for that purpose.

The Spiritualist National Convention adjourned on Sunday evening, after a vast amount of folly, declamation, unseemly wrangling, and attempts to adopt a permanent organization. The only thing they appeared to be sane upon was the question of the war, despite the Copperhead element, which was noisy and persistent in opposition to any patriotic action. There was one thing evident throughout the meeting. The "mediums" could not impose upon each other by their pretended revelations. The most important revelation could not get the attention of the house, and its announcement was received with perfect indifference, bordering on disrespect.

The mob spirit seems to have been let loose in this city. Sunday has been well termed a "day of horrors." There was one affray in which two men were mortally wounded, and another severely; two riots at German beer gardens, in which large numbers indulged in a free fight, destroying a large amount of property, and severely wounding quite a number of those engaged in it.

On Monday a most serious and fatal riot occurred at Mokana, on the Rock Island Railroad, some thirty miles from this city, between a party of excursionists and some residents—saloon-keepers. The excursionists were Irish. Some fifty car-loads went out to New Lennox, and most of them got drunk, as Irishmen usually do on such occasions. The story is told by an eye witness, as follows:

"The party was awaiting the passage of a freight train, and fifteen or twenty went to a hotel called the Western House, kept by JOHN SHEIK, and called for beer. This was given to perhaps fifty men, when his supply of glassware run out. The rioters refused some of them to pay. SHEIK requested them to leave, but they refused, when the bar keeper went up stairs for his revolver, hoping to intimidate and clear them out. They then left, and the doors were closed. Once outside, they were joined by many of their comrades from the cars, and began to throw stones at the house, *the women of the party bringing them in their aprons.* The door was burst open, the counter overturned, and a general row was in progress. At this juncture, the bar-keeper raised his revolver and pointed it threateningly at the crowd; whereupon one of them took it out of his hands and knocked him senseless. The three Germans then left the room, went up stairs, and stationed themselves at the window—two of them being fully armed. The crowd was, meanwhile, gutting the establishment. They broke everything of value in the lower part of the house—broke up doors, tore down partitions, smashed glassware, stole ten boxes of cigars, and rifled the money-drawer of between $20 and $30 in currency, and finally brought shavings to set the house on fire, from which they were deterred by the entreaties of a sick woman in an adjoining house, who would have perished in the flames had they carried their threat into execution.

Then the Germans commenced firing into the crowd at random. The excursionists fired also, as the scores of bullet-holes all over the house abundantly testify. The Germans fired sixty or seventy shots, and as many more were returned. The ammunition of the men in the chamber becoming exhausted, they left the house, and attempted to escape by the rear. SHEIK was overhauled, another revolver was taken from him, and his pockets were rifled of fifty dollars. During the *mêlée*, the cowards attempted to kill a child of the proprietor with stones. A store adjoining was entered and robbed of seventy dollars' worth of groceries and clothing. Another store was robbed of seventy-five dollars in money, and half a dozen other stores and dwellings, in sums and goods to the amounts ranging from twenty to fifty dollars. The house was very nearly destroyed. The attack is said to have been premeditated, and stones were brought in the cars from New Lennox."

COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

Wheat begins to arrive in quite encouraging quantities. The new crop is being largely marketed. The quality of the grain is excellent. The following are the receipts of grain from the first of January, to date, for two years:

	1863.	1864.
Flour, barrels	752,325	727,500
Wheat, bushels	4,277,808	6,245,172
Corn, bushels	19,691,180	10,167,683
Oats, bushels	3,432,131	4,311,895
Rye, bushels	393,265	228,318
Barley, bushels	180,163	152,763

Corn, it will be observed, is in great deficit. This goes to show the extent of the damage done by the frosts of last August. If we are not visited with a similar calamity this year, the crop will be larger than in any former year. The local papers of this State generally, in speaking of wheat, say that the crop on being threshed proves much better than was anticipated. The weather is fine, and everything is moving off briskly.

The Forthcoming Convention—Consequences of It—Pickpockets Increasing—A Chicago Newspaper—Cost of Living Increasing.

CHICAGO, Monday, Aug. 22, 1864.

"Coming events cast their shadows before them," consequently we have the forerunners of the great National Democratic Convention, which is to come off in this city on the 29th, already in our midst. The attaches of such gatherings are here in considerable numbers, and, as a matter of precaution, our police force has been increased, and every man has a more vigilant watch upon his pocket and of his door fastenings o'nights. Some of the great guns of the party have also arrived, and many others have secured rooms in advance of their coming, to such an extent that our principal hotels are nearly all taken up. There will undoubtedly be an immense gathering, as there is great curiosity abroad to witness the doings of this incongruous and anomalous assembly.

Gen. SINGLETON, who has engineered the two last great meetings of this State—at Peoria and Springfield—is on the ground ready to control the National Convention, if his services are wanted in that direction.

By the way, the convention at Springfield, last week, created but comparatively little interest or excitement, and on the whole was rather a tame affair.

The One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Pennsylvania Regiment has recently arrived here, and a New-Jersey regiment, and are stationed at Camp Douglas. It is reported that they were sent at the request of Gov. YATES, acting on representations that an attempt will be made to release the rebel prisoners confined in Camp Douglas during the sittings of the National Convention. I do not think there is the least danger that anything of the sort will be attempted.

Several squads of disloyalists from Western Kentucky have passed through this city recently, on their way to Canada, whither they have been sent by Gen. PAYNE, who is doing a much-needed work in his department.

There is still but little doing toward filling our quota by enlistments. The State authorities have apparently come to the conclusion to let the draft have its course. About all that is doing is in substitutes and representative recruits. The price for these varies from $600 to $800. Quite a number of negroes have been imported from Canada, attracted by these figures.

A NEW POLITICAL MOVE.

Some two months ago the several Trades' Unions of this city formed what is termed a "Trades' Assembly," composed of delegates from the subordinate bodies. On Saturday evening a mass meeting was held in Bryan Hall, at the call of the President of the Assembly, for the "purpose of transacting important business." The meeting was a large one, and, on taking the chair, the President announced that its object was the formation of a political party on the basis of labor. The first speaker called upon was E. W. MCCOMAS, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia, and also a former editor of the Chicago *Times*. He made an intensely disloyal and Copperhead speech—one which would not discredit the convention of the 29th. The idea of calling on a lawyer and a professional political hack to advocate the interests of labor is absurd in itself, but add to this the disloyalty of the speaker, it was a downright insult to the workingmen of Chicago. He was followed by ED. SHLAGER, the publisher of a German infidel paper in an incoherent harangue. The resolutions, which had been prepared by MCCOMAS, under a mass of verbiage, contained Copperhead sentiments, disguised as much as possible, but still Copperhead. The President insulted the intelligence of the working-men of Chicago by saying that there was no one among them capable of preparing resolutions, so he had employed this lawyer-politician to draft them! Among other things, it was resolved in favor of an armistice and a national convention to arrange our difficulties—in favor of taxing our national bonds to such an extent as to extinguish them, after the manner of Confederate financiering. The following is the resolution expressing the objects and purposes of the new party:

Resolved, That it shall be the express aim of our party to establish the dignity and respectability of labor, and to so legislate as to protect laboring men, by law, from the cunning, oppression and grasping exactions of the rich, and, as far as possible, make the test of respectability "manhood and not money." Among the many reforms needed, we propose to return, at the earliest possible moment, to a gold basis for wages; to prevent all unjust competition with honest mechanics by convict labor; to shorten the hours of labor; and to secure, by law, preference for all debts contracted for labor in every case of bank or individual insolvency.

This movement is going to create mischief, although the great body of our workingmen had no sympathy with the disloyal sentiments avowed at the meeting.

In general politics there is not much afloat. In this district there is an active canvass against Mr. ARNOLD, but I still think he will be renominated. In the Second, the appearances indicate the unanimous renomination of Gen. FARNSWORTH.

The *Tribune*, on procuring one of HOE's celebrated eight-cylinder presses, takes occasion to give a detailed autobiography of itself. It was established in 1847. Its present *status* is as follows:

Editors	4	Daily issue	32,000
Reporters	9	Weekly	25,000
Correspondents	29	Semi-Weekly	5,000
Workmen	116		

There is an upward tendency in everything, especially the necessaries of life. The cost of living is higher in Chicago than in any other city in the country, as far as my information goes. Here, where we slaughter a million and a quarter of hogs in a season, mess pork has ruled higher than in New-York. Our prairies ought to produce an abundance of butter, but we are paying 45 cents a pound. Onions are $4 per bushel; potatoes, $2; peaches, $4 per basket; coal, $22 per ton; wood from $10 to $13, with an addition of $3 for sawing and splitting; and so we go, through the whole catalogue of family expenses. And, notwithstanding the heavy tax and high price of liquors, we are able to support at least twelve hundred drinking shops of various grades, which are apparently well patronized. A large portion of them, however, deal principally or entirely in malt liquors.

In default of the General Government making appropriations for the accommodation of the lake commerce, our Common Council have taken the matter in hand, so far as Chicago harbor is concerned. An appropriation of $75,000 has been made for the extension of the North pier four hundred feet farther into the lake, hoping by so doing to wear away the sand-bar which now obstructs the entrance to the river.

The receipts of grain continue quite large, and transactions in this department, as reported, are heavy; but a large portion of them are fictitious.

The nights are unusually cold, and we are fearing a repetition of last year's untimely frosts. Although much of the corn is out of the way, a frost before the 15th of September will do a vast amount of damage.

An American in Canada.

SAINT CATHERINES, CANADA WEST., Tuesday, Aug. 9, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As you were so kind as to insert a former communication of mine in your daily of July 30, and as it fell like a *bombshell* in the camp of the rebel enemies of your Republic here, causing them to flutter and to splutter considerably, may I not hope that you will favor them with another "shot from your Kearsarge-locker," and keep on so doing until they cease their treason-plottings or skeddadle off, or are caught in a trap of their own making and setting. As the rebel Lucifer was summarily expelled from the republic of Heaven for his evil-doings and treason-plottings, so ought these hundred thousand pests, now roaming like catamounts over the North American British Provinces, and their co-laborers, who are still prowling in the United States, be forever excluded from their native land for the mischief and bloodshed they have already perpetrated and caused. These Johnson Island prisoner-rescuers, although they did not succeed in their nefarious attempt and purpose, yet it was not their fault, for I am credibly informed by a gentleman who saw them on our wharf here, that they had some twenty-two boxes or cases, marked "Hardware," which really contained rebel arms, shipped from Nassau, N. P., for that very purpose, and but for the newspaper publicity of their schemes, would have succeeded. They are now plotting for their Peace candidate to be nominated at the Chicago Convention, and are busily counting noses to see how many votes they can scare up among their own number here, who will be willing to run the gauntlet next Fall, and deposit them safely in your border ballot boxes all the way from Maine to Minnesota. So look out and see well to it, that you are not outwitted as well as outvoted and outgeneraled in this respect, by these Canadian skedaddlers, for I tell you, they are cunning as foxes, wise as serpents, playful as asses, pompous as peacocks, bold as lions and bloodthirsty as bears, toward the people that have always provided for them, and the Government that has always protected them! "Forewarned is forearmed," it is said, and so this plot, like the Niagara Falls' peace one, and many others of the same stripe and stamp, may yet come to naught, as we hope they all will, for they all have one *aim* and *end*; namely, the dismemberment of your Union, the distraction of your President, the destruction of your Government, the recognition of their Slave Confederacy, and the establishment of a great American aristocracy, composed of men of white skins and black hearts. JEFF. DAVIS and his Satanic satellites here are working now like beavers. They write, and you may say, truly and really, they edit many of our newspapers, as you can see for yourself, if you read some of our Canadian journals, such as the *Leader*, &c., (the Toronto *Globe* always excepted, which is a praiseworthy exception too, and all American people cannot but admire, patronize and respect it, for its manly course in American matters generally.) They praise our institutions to the skies; they plaster our Queen (God bless her) with fulsome adulation; they out-"Herod our Tory Herods" here, in their laudations of Monarchical Governments; they tell you of a Bull Run battle away down in Virginia, sometime ago; they say the Yankees won't fight, but always skedaddle; they tell you it is the poor Irish and Germans that do all the fighting; they say one of their Southern soldiers can whip five Northern Yankees; they go into ecstacies of joy at every seeming repulse of the North; they say that Gen. GRANT blew up his own army at Petersburgh instead of theirs; they are mum about New-Orleans, Vicksburgh, Gettysburgh, the *Alabama*, etc., etc.; in fine, all that JEFF. DAVIS has ever said or done, or will do, together with their so-called Confederacy, is all right and proper, while all that ABRAHAM LINCOLN and his Cabinet has done is all wrong and naughty in their piebald eyes.

If ever there is a fuss between Canada and

your Republic; if ever there is a war between the United States and Great Britain, these same piebald politicians and Southern slavemongers, now vagabondizing all over the British dominions, Cain-like, will be the prime movers of it, as well as the chief instigators thereof; and sometimes I very much fear they will soon embroil these two great peoples in angry warfare; for this is evidently one of their secret ends and aims just now, and then they would be satisfied with their hellish work. For one, I can truly and heartily say that I wish they would soon skedaddle away, and migrate off to some other colony or continent, and leave us alone in our peace, quietness and contentment, for they are perfect plagues and pests wherever they go and whatever they do. A friend of mine here says that they will "*chaw*" me up yet for writing these facts and truths, as they dread nothing so much as *facts* and *truth!* I tell them we live here, in a land of laws and freedom; not like the Southern Confederacy—a land of gags, muzzles, whips, scourges and foul doings.

The Southern Confederacy has turned out some precious guerrillas, skedaddlers, freebooters, pirates, highwaymen and chivalric scoundrels, the chief of which, in our estimation, is Capt. SEMMES, of the late "piratical rover," the *Alabama*; and nothing but the *deep depravity* of the human heart would induce any man to become his "apologist" and "admirer," or cause such numbers of the arrogant aristocrats of the Old World to applaud and approve of his treacherous, trickery, willful waste and damnable destruction of two hundred ships, meat, merchandise, material and men, in times of peace, as he has done,—and would now be doing but for Capt. WINSLOW—for the past two or three years on the high seas, and in both hemispheres.

If this "big rebellion" had been in Great Britain instead of the United States, and if this notorious Capt. SEMMES had thus preyed upon and destroyed her private ships and commerce; if the Yankees had aided and assisted him in every way possible, covertly and openly, as she has done, both with men, money, boats, big guns, little shooting irons, stores, &c., &c., *then* such a wail of woe, and such pitiable jeremiads would go up and ring throughout that land, and throughout all lands, that the sympathies of all the nations of the earth would be aroused and enlisted, so that they would fire up and steam off speedily every floating craft and every available boat in Europe, and very soon wipe out and extinguish the whole hellish crew of such a foul pirate, and all other remaining piratical pests both on sea and on land. A Scottish journal, the Edinburgh *Mercury*—if my memory serves me—has recently handled this Capt. SEMMES and his late craft without gloves, and spoken out, in print, righteously and properly about him.

Canadians! As the Northern States are your next door neighbors and friends, and always will be, let this American civil strife issue as it may; and as we have got to be their neighbors always, from the contiguity of the two peoples, and as the South is far removed from us, I beseech of you don't be bamboozled and fooled by these Southern schemers in our midst, for they plot and meditate us mischief, as well as their own Government, continually. Listen not to their plausible tales, for they are as full of deception and hypocrisy as an egg is full of meat; tell them this is the "Land of the free and the home of the slave;" that you are content, and that they are welcome here only just so long as they behave well, speak well, think well, and no longer! Take in none of their poison; drink in none of their treason, and swallow down none of their secession stuff and damnable doctrines; but do justly toward the North, love mercy and walk humbly with your God!

OLIVER SEYMOUR PHELPS.

British Troops in Canada.

From the London Times, Aug. 13.

We have not the least design of providing the Canadians with an army sufficient for the defence of their frontier. The utmost that was intended in this country was to give them a "nucleus" in the shape of a few regiments of Imperial troops, and even that design is now limited, as was shown by a recent debate, to the protection of the two chief capitals of the colony. In relying, therefore, upon our readiness to fight their battles, the colonists are deceiving themselves, and the demonstration we make happens to be full of danger in more ways than one. *Nothing is so likely to provoke attack as an easy and accessible prize, and every station of British troops along the Canadian frontier offers such a prize to the American army. To surround and capture a British regiment would be an exploit of which an American Commander might reasonably boast; to inflict humiliation on the British arms might be a triumph which an American Government would be unwilling to forego. These opportunities we actually present in the most seductive and alluring form.* We post fragments of our army in positions where they may be at any moment surprised, much as King ALFRED suspended golden bracelets in lonely woods and challenged anybody to offend justice by appropriating them. But we have not the same grounds for our defiance. We should, indeed, be compelled to pursue the offender, but it is neither our interest nor our desire to establish our power by provoking the offence. On the contrary, it would be infinitely wiser to remove the temptation, and thus diminish the chances of conflict.

It seems to have been forgotten in the recent discussions that the exhibition of this handful of British troops on the Canadian frontier is in itself actually an element of danger. When the Americans have a grievance against us they immediately threaten to invade Canada. Why? Not so much because Canada is a dependency of the British Crown as because it contains a few British soldiers, and is thus a vulnerable part of the British Empire. If Canada were defended only by Canadians, it would scarcely answer the purpose of the Americans to make a raid into the province at the cost of a war which would bring the British navy on their coasts. A conflict with the chief maritime Power of the world would be a heavy price to pay for penetrating a few leagues into a country which it would be very troublesome to occupy and impossible to annex without conquest. But a regiment of the British army would be a more enticing bait. By the capture of such a trophy the Americans could not only gratify the national pride, but compel us to a conflict in which the advantages would be all in their favor. If we began to fight them on land, and suffered disasters, we should be forced to go on. Our reputation, as well as our pride, would be involved, and our enemies would enjoy the singular good fortune of taking us at our weakest from the position most advantageous to themselves.

Now we say that we cannot do better for Canada than remove this provocative to invasion. Let the Canadians provide for their own defence according to their own estimate of the demand. We see that there is a party in the Colony which holds that the best armament is no armament, and if that doctrine prevails we are not inclined to quarrel with it. We are certain, at any rate, that it is sound when applied to an armament of Imperial troops, and if the colonists choose to extend it they may, perhaps, be the best judges. But whether they rely for their protection upon natural difficulties and political repulsion, or whether they resort to the more recognised policy of military organization, let the work be their own. From us they may count upon the aid of a powerful navy, and what that means in a war may be learnt from the embarrassments of the blockaded Confederacy. On these terms the disadvantage would be all with the Americans instead of with us, and perhaps three millions of white men in the North supported by the naval power of Britain would form as troublesome an enemy as six millions in the South deprived of free intercourse with the world. At any rate, reason suggests that these should be our terms. By our present policy we are at once deluding our colonists and tempting to aggression the only Power from which aggression is to be feared. The isolated detachments of our troops might attract invasion, but could not possibly repel it. Their removal would extinguish one of the principal chances of danger, and for the rest the Colony should provide according to its resources and interests as estimated by itself. The Canadians must be good judges of their own position. They are under the influence at present of indefinite impressions if not of false expectations, and we can hardly presume that their conclusions would be sound. But if they can distinctly understand the views of this country, and divest themselves of all illusions about our intentions, we have no doubt they will adopt a wise policy and remain on better terms with the Mother Country than ever.

Obituary.

MR. ROBSON, THE COMEDIAN.

The death of Mr. ROBSON, the lessee of the Olympic Theatre, London, is announced by the *China*. The melancholy event took place on Thursday night, (Aug. 11,) at 12 o'clock. This popular comedian (says the *Men of the Time*) was born at Margate, in the year 1821, and was apprenticed at an early age to a copper-plate engraver in the metropolis. Not relishing the occupation, he was tempted to essay the stage, and while yet a young man, made his *début* at a private theatre in Catharine-street, in the part of *Simm Mealbag*, in the drama of "Grace Huntley." Had Mr. ROBSON been wanting in perseverance, the result of his first essay would have deterred him from any further prosecution of his new designs, as several professional critics strongly advised him to abandon all idea of adopting theatrical pursuits; but, fortunately for his future prospects, a conviction of latent power more than counterbalanced the depressing influence of their advice. And after two short provincial engagements at Whitstable and Uxbridge, he again appeared on the London boards, playing at the Grecian Saloon from 1844 to 1849. By this time he had so far acquired a reputation as an original delineator of character, that his services were eagerly sought by several provincial managers, one of whom secured him for the Queen's Theatre, Dublin. At the termination of this engagement, in 1853, Mr. ROBSON returned to London, having accepted an offer from Mr. FARREN, the lessee of the Olympic Theatre. His success was now placed beyond doubt, and so high an appreciation did metropolitan audiences evince of his peculiar talent that the pieces played at the little theatre in Wych-street were mainly selected with the view of affording a vehicle for their exhibition.

MISS CATHERINE SINCLAIR.

Our latest foreign news announces the death of the Scottish authoress, Miss CATHERINE SINCLAIR, whose name has become a "household word" in America, as well as in her own country. She was a daughter of the eminent agriculturist, Sir JOHN SINCLAIR, and was born in Edinburgh on the 17th of April, 1800. At the age of 14 she became her father's secretary. Her career as an authoress commenced in 1835, in which year she published her first novel, *Modern Accomplishments*, which was followed the succeeding year by *Modern Society*. Thirty thousand copies of these works have been sold in England. These were followed by the descriptive works, *Hill and Valley*, and *Scotland and the Scotch*. In *Holiday House* (1839) she gave some reminiscences of her own childhood. Among the best known of her other productions are: *Cross Purposes, The Journey of Life, The Business of Life, The Mysterious Marriage, Modern Flirtations, Lord and Lady Harcourt* and *Beatrice*. During the latter part of her life her attention was principally occupied by charitable labors for the poor.

ADJT. JOHN P. BLAKEMAN.

By the steamer from New-Orleans yesterday intelligence was received of the death of Adjt. JOHN P. BLAKEMAN, Twentieth United States Colored (Union League) Regiment. Lieut. BLAKEMAN joined the regiment here, was a fine young officer, much esteemed by his superior officers, and two days before his death he received his commission as Captain. He died of typhoid fever.

FROM THE WEST INDIES.

Destructive Fire in Demerara—Cotton Culture—The Barbadoes.

From the Bermudian, Aug. 10.

DEMERARA.

From this colony we have accounts of another destructive fire with which the City of Georgetown has been visited. It broke out a little before 1 o'clock A. M., on the 5th of July, in the lower part of a building in Water-street, occupied as a ship-chandlery store by Mr. FRANCIS PEREIRA, the upper story being used by another tenant as a seamen's boarding-house, and for six hours baffled the exertions of the affrighted citizens, sweeping over the greater part of what was left by the fire of April of the leading business quarter of the city; "and nothing," the *Royal Gazette* says, "now remains of mercantile Water-street save a few stores to the south of ROSE, DUFF & Co.'s premises on one side, and north of PASLEY, TEMPLETON & Co.'s on the other, separated by nearly half a mile of ruins." "Another section of Water-street," the *Creole* writes, "as long as Robb's town, and not a whit less valuable, with an indentation toward Main-street almost as deep, was added to the ruins left in April. The number of stores destroyed is quite as great as in April, although the gross number of buildings may be smaller. But the calamity, in a commercial point of view is infinitely greater. In April, most of the merchants who were burnt out were enabled to find accommodation in the upper part of the town, the chief portion of which is now destroyed. Where they are now to find buildings in which to recommence business, is a question not easily solved; for even in April there was barely room for those who had to change their quarters, and many of them were obliged to cramp themselves in spaces much too limited for the requirements of their business. But there is not even this resource left now. In the second place, there are a great many young men thrown out of employment, and who may not, for the reason we have adverted to, find employment again for some time. It seems, too, that there were several dealers and owners of property who had not taken warning by the former calamity, and were either not insured at all, or only partially insured.

The *Creole* estimates the total loss at $1,500,000. There was almost a total absence of casualties; although there were several violent explosions, no instance of loss of life is recorded, or, so far we can learn, was any one seriously injured. Suspicions of foul play in regard to the origin of the fire were floating about while it was raging, and were afterward becoming stronger and more definite.

Immigration from Barbados was progressing satisfactorily. From June 26, to the 9th July, 163 immigrants had arrived, and from the 9th to 23d there had been a further increase of 154, all of whom had obtained immediate employment.

ANTIGUA.

The *Observer* of the 22d, in an article on "Cotton Cultivation," says:

"We are glad to learn that cotton cultivation in this island is likely now to be maintained on a scale if not adequate to, at least approaching the admirable adaptabilities of our soil to the rearing of the plant. The complete success of the enterprise of Mr. O. KEY, demonstrated not only in the fine yield of excellent cotton in the midst of a dry season, from waste lands on his estate, but in the satisfactory footing of his account sales received, we learn, by a recent mail, has, without doubt, had the effect of stimulating a number of the leading gentlemen of the island to organize themselves into a joint stock association with sufficient capital to commence operations. The company has already leased Smith's Estate, a partially abandoned sugar plantation, and will, we learn, at once put a large number of hands at work to open up land and put in seed. We have seen the prospectus of another company about to be started, and if the ball can only be kept moving in this way, there can be no doubt that, with proper management, much money will be made, while now that the sugar crop is all but taken off, many laborers who might otherwise have found employment difficult to be obtained will be satisfactorily provided for. We ought to mention that in this movement in a right direction to develop the resources of the colony, his Excellency the Governor-in-Chief has been most prominent.

BARBADOS.

The West Indian and Pacific Steam Company have decided on forming a new route, in which they will include Liverpool, Barbados, La Guayra, Puerto Cabello, and Curacoa, to commence as soon as their new ships are ready, of which they are building seven. The weather had decidedly improved; rain had fallen in large quantities, and, with the exception of the failure of the crop of Indian corn, it was hoped that the land under cultivation would yield a fair return. The laboring population were working cheerfully, and the commencement of the repairs of the public highways had opened a new source of continuous and profitable occupation for large numbers.

A Lynching Affair.

A SOLDIER OF THE VETERAN RESERVE GUARD BAYONETED.

From the Washington Star, Aug. 22.

This morning a train left the depot in this city with about six hundred soldiers, of different regiments, on their way to join SHERIDAN'S command at Harper's Ferry. While at Beltsville, where a detachment of the Veteran Reserve Corps is on duty, the train switched off, and the soldiers on it amused themselves by throwing apples at the Veteran Reserve guard, and calling them epithets, indicating them as being "home guards," afraid to fight, &c. This irritated the guard, and a sergeant in charge, whose name we understand to be PORTER, picked up a musket and fired upon the train, wounding one soldier slightly and killing JOSEPH LAUGHLIN, Company E, Eleventh Vermont. (Another informant, who was also on the train, says the soldier's name who was killed was JOHN MCLOFLIN, and that he belonged to the Eighteenth Vermont.)

As soon as the act of shooting was perpetrated, the soldiers got off the train and beat Sergt. PORTER in a terrible manner—at the same time ascertaining that the man killed had not thrown any apples or used any epithets. Sergt. PORTER, we understand, was subsequently taken to a tree near by, allowed three minutes to say his prayers, and then bayoneted until life was extinct.

The guard of which PORTER had charge were unable to render him any assistance, as the force was but small. The parties, too, who inflicted this summary punishment upon PORTER were requested to take him to Baltimore, and have him regularly tried; but this was refused, the soldiers preferring to take the law in their own hands.

PORTER, it is said, belonged to Company D, Eighteenth Veteran Reserve Corps. His time had almost expired, and he was to have been discharged to-day.

LAW REPORTS.

Examination of John Mullaly, Charged with Inciting Resistance to the Draft—Mr. Charles O'Conor's Remarks on the Motive for bringing the Case.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

The examination of John Mullaly, charged with inciting Gov. Seymour and others to resist the draft, was held yesterday. E. Delafield Smith appeared for the Government. Charles J. O'Donahue and Charles O'Conor, for the accused. Mr. Smith opened the case by reading the affidavit upon which the proceeding had been commenced, and stating that no disrespect was intended either to the office or the personal character of the Governor, in referring to him simply as "one Seymour," it being only the usual form in an affidavit.

The first witness was

Robert Coddington, sworn for the prosecution: Am a bookseller and stationer, and reside in the City of New-York; know Mr. Mullaly; he was the editor of the *Metropolitan Record* and *New-York Vindicator* in August and July last; have been in the habit of receiving copies of the paper; the two papers here shown are copies of that paper. Mr. Smith then offered the papers in evidence, calling particular attention to the articles referred to in the affidavit.

Cross examined—I never lodged any information against Mr. Mullaly, and do not know who did it.

Re-direct—I have read these two articles; I have never been in the United States service; am an able-bodied man, and a citizen, and resident of this City; I have known many persons purchase the paper; do not know whether they read these articles.

The case for the Government was then closed. Mr. Charles O'Conor said the counsel for Mr. Mullaly are unable to discover in the proof before the Commissioner the slightest basis for a prosecution. But they deem it inexpedient to offer any argument to the Commissioner which might possibly lead him to that conclusion. If he can see any legal grounds for prosecuting the accusation to a jury of the country, Mr. Mullaly and his counsel will be rejoiced at that result. They are ready and will be happy to appear before that tribunal. The pulse of the American people has been felt by lawless acts of power. A series of these acts, stealthily increasing in gravity, have been perpetrated, and have been acquiesced in. Made confident by this measure of success, the final assault upon our liberties is now ordered, and by your decision, or that of some other judicial officer will, no doubt, be initiated under the forms of law. Executive power has now resolved to try whether trial by jury, the hallowed palladium of liberty, can be effectively employed to deprive us of a free press. We are anxious to bring that experiment to a fair trial at the earliest opportunity. The result will determine whether the people of this country have any peaceful means of defending the freedom won by their fathers, or whether they are yet worthy of enjoying it.

In reply, the District-Attorney said that he submitted to the court that the tone of the articles and the expressions used in them constituted an infraction of the laws previously read to his Honor. The object of these laws was to give force and effect by legislation, to the constitutional principle that every citizen of the nation can be called upon to become a soldier of the nation. The prosecution disclaimed any intention of striking at the liberty of the press. The liberty of the press and its licentiousness were two different things, and Governments no more struck at the liberty of the press in restraining its licentiousness, than they did at the liberty of the individual in compelling him to refrain from licentious acts. He hoped that this matter might be brought before a jury of citizens of this City.

His Honor said that as far as evidence went, the case now stood before him in the same state as at the beginning of the examination. The only question before him was where the line of demarcation between the liberty and the licentiousness of the press should be drawn. He wished that the case had been more clearly put before him, and he should reserve his decision for a day or two, in order to look into the law.

A Suit Brought to Recover Damages to a Gentleman's Hat.

THIRD DISTRICT COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Before Justice Smith and a Jury.

Arthur Terry vs. *Melio & Co.*—The plaintiff bought a Panama hat in South America in 1861, and after wearing it several seasons, took it to the defendants, about the 15th of May, and left it to be cleaned. The hat not being cleaned to his liking, the plaintiff brought this action to recover $75 for damages to the hat. The plaintiff testified that he paid $60 in gold for the hat, which, with gold at 250 would make the cost of the hat $150 in greenbacks. That Panama hats wear for ten or twelve years, and are then as good as new, and that his hat was but slightly soiled when he took it to the defendants, and that it was ruined by the defendants in cleaning, a hole appearing in the centre of the crown too large for the simple purpose of ventilation. Three witnesses substantiated the plaintiff's testimony, and a hatter testified that the hat, when new, was worth $50, and it was now worth $15; but, on cross-examination, admitted that there was no sale for second-hand hats on Broadway, and that the hat had no market value.

The defendants testified that they have been hatters for upward of thirty years, and have cleaned several hats during that time; that when the plaintiff brought his hat to them it was in a filthy condition, saturated with grease and dirt, and that it was then worth nothing; that though they used great care in cleaning it, the centre of the crown was so rotten that a small portion of it became unbraided. Several prominent hatters testified that fine Panama hats are rolled into a small compass in packing them, and the centre of the crown necessarily becomes weaker than any other part, and that when these hats with low crowns, like the one in suit, are then worn for several seasons, the centre piece becomes greasy and very often breaks out in cleaning; that this hat evidently was worth nothing before cleaning, and that its present condition reflected credit on the defendants, for which the plaintiff should have been religiously grateful—in which latter opinion the jury seemed to join.

Verdict for defendants.

For defendants, J. Solis Ritterband; for plaintiff, Terry & Streeter.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 24, 1864.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '67	124⅛	32 Metrop. Gas	128
30,000 U. S. 6s, '81..C.	109⅜	500 Mar. Min. Co	40⅛
7,000 do	109⅝	100 N. Y. Cen. R	128⅛
10,000 do	109⅜	200 do	128⅜
30,000 U.S.6s,5-20s C.	113¼	60 do	129
60,000 do	113½	200 Erie Railway	110
5,000 U.S.5s,10-40s	103⅛	100 do	109⅞
2,000 Treas. N. 7 3-10		200 do	109¾
Oct. & April	111	200 do	109⅝
5,000 U.S. 6s,1-yr.C	95	200 do	110⅛
100,000 do	95⅛	300 do	110⅛
5,000 Mo. State 6s	69⅞	500 P., F. W. & C	111
3,000 M. 6s iss. to H.&		400 do	111¼
St. J. R.	89	100 do	111⅜
2,000 BrooklynCity6s,		250 Hud. Riv. R	128⅛
Water Loan	117	200 do	128
5,000 Ohio & Miss. C.	48	100 do b10	128
15,000 do	48¼	200 do b30	128
10,000 do	48⅛	200 do b30	128
10,000 do	48⅜	400 do	127¼
10,000 do b30	48⅛	600 do	127¼
10,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s	119	100 do	128¾
3,000 M.C.8sCo.1stM.		5 do	129
Sk. Fd. B	143	2000 Reading R	132⅛
4,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bs	136	100 do s10	133
10,000 do	136½	500 do s30	132½
5,000 Chi., B. & Q. 8s,		500 do	132¼
1st M	133½	400 M. S. & N. I. R	84⅛
3,000 C.&N.W.S.F.B.	112	1000 do	84¼
12,000 C.&N.W. 1st M.	103	300 do	85
2,000 do	103¼	400 do	85¼
1,000 T & W. 1st M. Ex	103	100 Ill. Cen. Scrip	128
2,000 Chi. & R. I. Bds	115	400 do	128¼
2,000 P., Ft. W.&C.1st	128	400 do	128⅜
1,000 Miss.& Mo. L.G.	66	300 do	128¼
6,000 At.& G. W. 1stM		200 do b4	128¼
Ohio Div	105	100 do	129
500 Chic. &Alt. In.B	93	400 Cleve. & Pitts	110
10 Metropolitan Bk	116	300 do	110¼
5 Continental Bank	102	500 do	110⅛
5,000 Amer. Gold	256¾	200 do	110⅛
50 Canton Co	34¼	25 Cle., Col. & Cin R.	171
200 do	34	400 Chi. & N. W	53
150 Penn. Coal Co	210	200 do	53¼
300 Cum. Coal Pref	55⅛	500 Chi. & N. W. Pref.	87½
400 Quick. M. Co	80⅛	100 Chic. & R. I. R	109⅛
100 do	80⅝	200 do	109⅜
100 do b15	81	300 do	110
200 Wyoming V.C.Co.	50	100 do b10	110¼
150 Copake Iron	6½	500 do	110⅞
40 Ash. Coal Co	15	100 Mil.& P. Du C	63
100 do	16	100 do b30	63⅛
100 Canada Cop	3	200 Alt. & Terre H. s30	58

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81.C.	109⅜	100 Hud. Riv. R	127¼
15,000 do	109⅝	400 do	127⅛
10,000 U.S.6s, '81...R.	108¾	1700 Reading R	132¾
5,000 U.S 6s,5-20s C.	112⅛	100 do b15	133
10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40s.	103⅛	200 Mich. Cen. R	134
28,000 Treas. N., 7 3-10		700 Chic. & R. I. R	109⅜
Oct. & Apl	111	100 do b10	110
18,000 U. S. 6s.1-yr.C	95	500 M. S. & N.I.R	84⅛
40,000 do	94⅞	200 do b30	85¼
1,000 Mo. State 6s	69⅞	400 do	84⅛
3,000 do	69¾	100 do	84⅜
100,000 Ohio & M. C	48	100 M. S. & N. I. G	144
100 Canton Co	34¼	500 Ill. C.R. Scrip	128⅛
50 do	34	100 do s15	128
600 Quick. Min. Co	81	500 do	128
50 Cum. Coal Pref	55½	11 do	127
100 do b10	56	600 Clev. & Pitts. R	110¼
200 Pacific M. S. Co	275	50 Chic.&N.W.R	53⅜
30 N. Y. Cen. R	128¼	50 do b30	54
200 Erie Railway	109¼	100 Chi.&N.W.Pref	87
100 do b10	109⅛	500 P.,Ft. W.& C	111
300 do	109⅛	100 do	111⅛
50 Erie R. Pref	109¼	150 do	111¼

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$10,000 Am. Gold s3	254¾	400 Ill. Cen. R	128
30,000 O. & M. Cer	48	100 do s30	127⅞
900 Erie Railway	109¼	100 do	127⅞
100 do s3	109¼	100 do s3	128
100 do b4	109¼	300 Cleve. & Pitts	110⅜
400 do c	109⅜	200 do c	110⅜
100 do b4	108⅞	200 do	110⅛
500 Hudson Riv. R	127⅛	200 Chi. & R. Isl	109⅜
100 do s3	127⅛	100 do s3	109⅜
200 do s3	127⅛	200 do s3	109⅜
100 do	127¼	100 do c	109⅛
100 do	127⅛	100 C. & N W s3	53⅜
100 Reading R	132⅛	200 do	53⅜
200 do s3	132⅛	100 Chi. & N.W.Pr s3	86⅛
200 do c	132⅛	100 P., F. W. & C.	111
200 do s3	132⅛	100 do	111⅛
300 M. S. & N. I	84⅛	100 do s3	111⅛
300 do s3	84⅛	300 Cum. Coal	56⅛
200 do s3	84⅜	100 Quicks. M. Co	81
900 do	84⅜	100 do s3	81
100 do c	84⅛	200 Mariposa M. Co	40⅜
200 Mich. Cen. R	134	300 do	40⅛
100 Mil. & Pr. Du C	62⅛		

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$40,000 O. & M. C	48⅜	200 Cleve. & Pitts s3	110⅞
20,000 do	48⅜	200 do	111
100 N. Y. Central	128	400 do	110⅞
700 Erie Railway	109⅜	500 Chi. & R. I. R	110
100 do	109⅜	100 do b3	110⅛
100 do s3	109⅞	400 Chic. & N. W	53⅜
1200 Hud. River R	128⅛	100 Cumb. Coal Co	56⅛
100 do b4	128⅛	100 Quick. M. Co	81⅛
200 Reading R b4	133⅛	100 do s3	81⅛
300 do s10	133⅝	100 do	81⅛
100 M. S. & N. I	85	200 Mariposa M. Co	40⅛
100 do	84⅛		

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 24—P. M.

There is a sudden fall to-day of *three ℔ cent.* in the price of Gold, and more than a corresponding uneasiness in the Currency rates for Bills on London. At the same time there is increased firmness in the demand for United States Stocks and Treasury paper. The change in Gold and Exchange is ascribed to the peace talk of the South, referred to yesterday, and which had already influenced the Railway speculation at the Stock Exchange. The rumors on this subject to-day continue, for the most part, of a vague nature, but there is an impression afloat *that the Administration at Washington are not inclined to have all the peace overtures to the South rest with the Democratic party and the Chicago Convention.* In other words, if the leaders of the rebellion at Richmond are really inclined voluntarily to restore the States in rebellion to their *status quo* under the Constitution, they will be afforded, at an early day, the opportunity to make known their wishes on the subject to an informal commission of the highest personal and political consideration.

The Railway Shares were further depressed in the early part of the day on the Peace rumors, and Erie Shares, as the barometer of the general list, fell to 109½ ℔ cent., but subsequently recovered to 109⅝ ℔ cent., as against 111 at the close of Tuesday's dealings. The Western stocks are not relatively so much depressed in all instances, though from ¾ to 1 ℔ cent. cheaper than Tuesday's sales. The Miscellaneous Shares were lower on Canton, but steady on Cumberland, Quicksilver and Mariposa.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made in comparison with Tuesday, at the same hour. The general market left off steady and under less eagerness to sell than earlier in the day.

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
U. S. 6s, 1861	109	109⅝	Mich. Central	135½	134
U. S. 5-20's	113⅛	112¾	Mich. Southern	86¼	85
N. Y. Central	129½	129	Illinois Cen	129	128½
Erie	111	109⅝	Pittsburgh	111	110⅞
Erie Preferred	110	109⅝	Fort Wayne	112	112
Hudson	130⅝	128⅛	Rock Island	110⅞	110
Canton	35	34	Reading	134⅛	133⅞
Treas. Cer., new	95	95	Quicksilver	81¼	81⅝
Toledo	127½	126⅛	Cum'land Coal	56⅞	56⅝
Northwest	53⅞	53⅜	Mariposa	40⅞	40⅛
Ohio & M. Certfs	48½	48⅛	N. West Pref	87½	86⅛

The price of Gold at the close of Change hours was 254¼@254½ ℔ cent. Sales were made as low as 254@254⅛ ℔ cent.

The following bids were made to-day for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	119	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	112
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	132	Chi. & N. W. Int. B'ds	103
N.Y. Cen. conv., '76	132	Chi. & N. W. 1sts	103
Erie 1sts, '68	115	Del. L. & W. 2ds	123
Erie 3ds, '83	130½	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	103
Erie 4ths, '80	120	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	90
Buff. N.Y. & E. 1sts, '77	114	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	114
Hud. R. 1sts '69	118	N. J. Central 1sts	100
Hud. R. Bonds	101	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	115
Mich. C. '69 & '72	134	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	98
Mich. C. new, '82	143	Mis & Mo. L. G.	65
Ill. Central, '75	136	Chi. & Alt. S. F.	101
Al. & T. H. 1sts	115	Atlantic & G. W.	104½
Al. & T. H. 2d In.	84		

There is an increased demand at the National Banks, to-day, for the 10-40 years 5 ℔ cent. Bonds at par and interest from the 1st of March in Currency, at the rate of 150 ℔ cent. for Gold. This arrangement gives to new subscribers to the Loan the full September coupons, worth 254 ℔ cent., and places the cost of the Bonds after the 1st of September at only 97¼@97½ ℔ cent. The Fourth National Bank, to-day, subscribed for $200,000 of the 7-30 ℔ cent. Currency Loan.

After the sailing of the Cunard steamer, to-day, there was rather less eagerness to buy the United States 5-20 Bonds, while the 6 ℔ cents of 1881 advanced ½@⅝ ℔ cent., and were in better demand than yesterday.

The business of the day at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer on Tuesday was as follows: Total receipts, $2,786,729 89; for Customs, $323,000; payments, $2,292,870 80; on account loan, $79,000; balance, $20,208,028 61.

The week's exports of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods (exclusive of specie) have been liberal, amounting in value to $4,269,873, against $2,011,205 the corresponding week of last year.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK DEPOSITARY, AND FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES, NOS. 27 AND 29 PINE-ST.,

Will receive subscriptions for the new 7 3-10 Treasury Notes. These notes will be convertible at maturity into Six Per Cent. *Gold bearing 5-20 Bonds*. Parties subscribing before August 15, will be allowed interest to that date. Those subscribing after that date will pay accrued interest.

Recognizing the importance of a general subscription to this *Popular Loan*, this Bank will allow all subscribers the *whole commission* of $2 50 on each $1,000 subscribed for.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.

D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

☞ FIRST NATIONAL BANK. GOVERNMENT AGENT, NO. 4 WALL-ST., HAS FOR SALE:

7 3-10 Treasury Notes, new issue, at par less ¼ per cent. commission.

10-40s Registered and Coupon Bonds at Government rates.

5 20s Registered and Coupon Bonds at market rates.

U. S. 6s of '81 Registered and Coupon Bonds at market rates.

U. S. Certificates and other securities at market rates.

S. C. THOMPSON, President.

JAMES CURPHEY, Cashier.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 24, 1864—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 90 bbls. Ashes, 13,833 bbls. Flour, 1,285 bbls. and 550 bags Corn Meal, 54,523 bushels Wheat, 78,179 bushels Corn, 300 bushels Rye, 60,729 bushels Oats, 10,221 bushels Malt, 275 pkgs. Provisions, and 284 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 60 bbls., at $13 50 for Pots, and $16 50 for Pearls, ℔ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Continues inactive but firm. Java, 58c. @60c.; Rio, 50c.@53c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 48c. @50c.; Jamaica, 44c.@46c.; and St. Domingo, 43c.@44c.

COTTON—Is in fair demand at buoyant prices. Middlings, $1 88@$1 89 ℔ ℔. Sales and resales since our last, 1,350 bales. Week's receipts 1,350 bales; sales and resales, 8,300 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour opened rather briskly at a further advance of about 10c. ℔ bbl., but closed heavily, with a downward tendency. The sharp reaction in gold checked the speculative inquiry, which had been the main cause of the improvement in prices recently. Sales since our last amount to 19,400 bbls., including very inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $9 50@$10 20; poor to choice Extra State at $10 50@$11 10, chiefly at $10 50@$10 75, and for October and November delivery within a range of from $11@$11 25; round hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands, at $10 75@$11 15 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State and Western ℔ bbl. $9 50 @11 10
Extra State 10 50 @11 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c. 10 40 @12 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipp'g b'ds 10 75 @11 15
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands 11 20 @13 00
Extra Genesee 11 15 @12 75
Poor to choice Extra Missouri 11 25 @16 50

Southern Flour is in more demand at buoyant prices; sales since our last 3,600 bbls. at $11 20@$12 25 for poor to good, and $12 25@$14 75 for good to choice extra brands, and $15 50@$16 50 for Phœnix Mills, the latter somewhat higher, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour continues in good demand and buoyant to-day; sales 970 bbls. extra at $10 45@$12 50 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour rules quiet, including fine and superfine, at from $9 25@$11 50—the latter a fancy price—℔ bbl.; sales, 350 bbls. Corn Meal is in demand, closing at $8 for Jersey, and $8 50 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.; sales 530 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat is scarce and held higher, but is inactive, closing irregularly. Sales have been made since our last of 81,000 bushels, including Amber Western, at $2 48@$2 57, the latter rate for choice New; Red Western, at $2 35@$2 48, the latter an extreme rate for very choice; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay, at $2 38@$2 41; Milwaukee Club at $2 28@$2 38, and Chicago Spring at $2 17@$2 38 ℔ bushel. Corn is in fair request, partly on speculation, at higher prices, closing, however, quite heavily; sales since our last, 78,000 bushels, at $1 65 for mixed Western, and $1 62@$1 63 for unsound ℔ bushel. Rye continues inactive, at $1 85@$1 90 ℔ bushel. Oats are in more demand at buoyant prices. We quote Canada at 93c.@95c., Western at 95c.@96c., and State at 94c.@95½c., cash, ℔ bushel. Barley is dull and nominal; 4,600 bushels Barley Malt were sold, at $2 40@$2 50.

HAY—North River has been in fair demand, at $1 25@$1 50 for Government and shipping, and $1 45@$1 65 for small lots for City use, ℔ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Are salable and buoyant, at 22c.@33c. for poor to prime, and 34c.@37c. for choice to fancy, ℔ ℔.

LATHS—Eastern are in demand at $1 80 ℔ thousand.

LIME—Rockland is inactive at $1 35 for common, and $1 75 for lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—Is in fair demand at buoyant prices.

NAVAL STORES—Continue in limited request, including Spirits of Turpentine at $3 35@$3 40 ℔ gallon. Tar at $16@$18 ℔ bbl. Resin at $40@$55 ℔ 100 ℔s.

OILS—Are in less demand, our quotations. Crude Whale at $1 52½@$1 55; Crude Sperm at $2 25@$2 30; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 70@$1 75; Unbleached Sperm at $2 50@$2 55; Linseed Oil at $1 65@$1 68; No. 1 Lard at $1 75@$1 85; Crude Petroleum at 55c.@56c.; Refined Petroleum, at 88c.@91c. free, and 87½c.@88½c. in bond, ℔ gallon.

OIL CAKE AND MEAL—Are quiet but held firmly.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more freely offered, and has been in less demand at reduced prices. Sales since our last, 5,700 bbls., at $39 50@$40 50, closing at $39 50@$39 75 for New Mess and $42 50 for September delivery; $37 for Old Mess, $36 for Prime Mess, $37 50 for Thin Mess, and $35 50@$36 for Prime. Cut Meats are in more demand, at 17½c.@18½c. for Hams, 22c.@26c. for bagged do., and 15¼c.@16¾c. for Shoulders, ℔ ℔.; sales of 350 pkgs. Bacon is unaltered. Lard is in active demand at advanced rates; sales since our last, 3,500 tcs. and bbls. at 23c.@24¼c. Beef is in fair request, at $23@$28 for Extra Mess; $17@$22 for Plain Mess; $13@$16 for Country Mess, ℔ bbl.; sales of 300 bbls. Prime Mess at $32@$35 ℔ tce. Beef Hams at $26@$29 ℔ bbl. Butter is in limited demand at 46c.@52c. for poor to prime, and 53c.@56c. for choice to fancy State, and 40c.@48c. for Western, ℔ ℔. Cheese is quiet at 18c.@26c. ℔ ℔.

SUGARS—Have been in fair request and tending upward. Sales since our last 750 hhds., including Cuba, Porto Rico, &c., at 21c.@25c., and 830 boxes Havana at 22c.@24c., ℔ ℔. Refined Sugars continue in request, at 24c.@29½c. ℔ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales since our last, 55,000 ℔s., at 19¾c.@20c.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported since our last of 2,850 bbls., in lots, at $1 83@$1 85, and deliverable with 30 days, at the option of the buyer, at $1 90 ℔ gallon, the market closing rather heavily.

FREIGHTS—Engagements, to-day, included for Liverpool, only 7,000 bushels Wheat on private terms. For London, 200 hhds. Sugar at 27s. 6d., and 25 tons Oil Cake at 25s. For Bristol, 200 tons Tallow, &c., at 27s. 6d. For Glasgow, by steamer, 70 tcs. Beef at 7s., with 100 pkgs. Butter and 250 boxes Cheese at 60s. For Plymouth, a British bark with 18,000 bushels Wheat at 5s. For Havre, 2,000 bbls. Petroleum at 6s.@6s. 6d. For Antwerp, 1,000 bbls. Petroleum at 6s.@6s. 6d. For Bremen, 250 hhds. Tobacco at 22s. 6d @25s.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Aug. 24.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State Fives, 100; Reading Railroad, 66¾; Morris Canal 99¾; Long Island Railroad, 49; Pennsylvania Railroad, 74¾; Gold, 256@256¼.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Erin	Aug. 27	New-York	Liverpool
Hansa	Aug. 27	New-York	Southampton
Asia	Aug. 31	Boston	Liverpool
Kedar	Aug. 31	New-York	Liverpool
Teutonia	Sept. 3	New-York	Southampton
City of Baltimore	Sept. 6	New-York	Liverpool
China	Sept. [illegible]	New-York	Liverpool
Pennsylvania	Sept. 10	New-York	Liverpool
America	Sept. 10	New-York	Southampton
Lafayette	Sept. 14	New-York	Havre
New-York	Sept. 24	New-York	Southampton
Bremen	Oct. 8	New-York	Southampton
Hansa	Oct. 22	New-York	Southampton

FROM EUROPE.

Pennsylvania	Aug. 16	Liverpool	New-York
Edinburgh	Aug. 17	Liverpool	New-York
America	Aug. 17	Southampton	New-York
Jura	Aug. 18	Liverpool	Quebec
Europa	Aug. 20	Liverpool	Boston
Kangaroo	Aug. 20	Liverpool	New-York
Hecla	Aug. 23	Liverpool	Halifax
Scotia	Aug. 27	Liverpool	New-York
New-York	Aug. 31	Southampton	New-York
Arabia	Sept. 3	Liverpool	Boston
Persia	Sept. 10	Liverpool	New-York
Bremen	Sept. 14	Southampton	New-York
Hansa	Sept. 28	Southampton	New-York
America	Oct. 12	Southampton	New-York
New-York	Oct. 26	Southampton	New-York
Bremen	Nov. 9	Southampton	New-York
Hansa	Nov. 23	Southampton	New-York

European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the *North American*, via Quebec, will close on Thursday, at 1:30 P. M.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent by the *Hansa*, via Southampton, will close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Ireland by the *City of Baltimore* will close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at 5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:15 P. M.
Erie Mail 5 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.
Erie Mail, Way 5 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Long Island 5 A. M. and 2:15 P. M.
Newport and Fall River 4:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad 4 P. M.
North Mails 5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
North Mail, Way 5:00 A. M. & 3 P. M.
South Mail at 5 A. M., 4:30, 6 and 10:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington Territory and the Sandwich Islands, will be made up daily (Sundays excepted,) closing at 5:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

SUNDAY MAILS—On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

HOTELS.

EVERETT HOUSE,
UNION-SQUARE, N. Y.

The undersigned beg respectfully to inform their friends and the public that, after the 24th of August, the above house will be conducted upon the EUROPEAN PLAN.

The house has been thoroughly renovated, and we are now prepared to let apartments for the Winter.

The location, the size and comfort of the rooms of this hotel are unsurpassed.

C. H. KERNER & W. B. BORROWS.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

AT SUMMIT, N. J., ONE HOUR FROM New-York, per Morris and Essex Railroad, a few desirable rooms can now be had for the Autumn of permanently in the Summit House; location unsurpassed for health and convenience, pure mountain air, picturesque scenery, fine drives, &c.; house pleasantly situated near churches, schools, telegraph station, and within two minutes' walk of railroad depot, fourteen trains daily. Address or apply at SUMMIT HOUSE, Summit, N. J.

WANTED—BOARD, FROM OCTOBER TO JUNE, by a gentleman, wife and girl ten years old; location between Lexington and 7th-av., 30th and 42d sts.; want parlor and two bedrooms; second floor preferred; liberal price paid for good board and accommodations; unexceptionable references. Address S. K. G., Box No. 412 Post-office.

A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, CHILD AND nurse want board from Oct. 1 in a private family, or where but few boarders are taken. Location between 8th and 20th sts. Address M. H. C., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED FOR THE FALL AND Winter, for a family of three adults; two rooms requisite on second floor; location above 14th-st.; private family preferred. State particulars, with terms. Address Box No. 5,347 General Post-office.

A FAMILY OF THREE PERSONS DEsire first-class board, with pleasant rooms, from Sept. 20, in the upper part of the City; unexceptionable reference given and required. Address B, Box No. 1,966 Post-office.

WANTED—BY A PHYSICIAN AN OFFICE IN A good locality, with bed-room in the house; English basement preferred. Address E. D. L., Madison-square Post-office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH partial board. Apply at No. 176 East 14th-st. Location good. References exchanged.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TOBACCO AND PIPES FOR THE SOLDIERS.

Subscriptions in money or contributions or gifts of tobacco and pipes will be received for the army by E. & G. W. BLUNT, No. 179 Water-st., or J. T. VAN VLECK, banker, office of Messrs. Einstein, Rosenfeld & Co., No. 8 Broad-st.

WASHING DONE AT 1371 BROADWAY, between 39th and 40th-sts.

PHOTOGRAPH CARDS FOR GENTLEMEN.
Samples and catalogues sent for 25 cents. Inclose an envelope with your own name and address. D. HEMMETTE, No. 58½ Liberty-st., New-York.

REYNOLDS TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

DRY GOODS.

NEW SKIRT FOR 1864.

A NEW AND GREAT INVENTION IN HOOP SKIRTS.
THE DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (OR DOUBLE) STEEL SPRING.
J. I. & J. O. WEST, NO. 97 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK,
Are the owners of the patent and exclusive manufacturers of this,
J. W. BRADLEY'S
PATENTED DUPLEX ELLIPTIC STEEL SPRING SKIRTS.

This invention consists of Duplex (or two) Elliptic Steel Springs, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most elastic, flexible and durable spring ever used, enabling the wearer, in consequence of its great elasticity and flexibleness, to place and fold the skirt when in use as easily and with the same convenience as a silk or muslin dress. It entirely obviates and silences the only objections to hoop skirts, viz.: the annoyance to the wearer as well as the public, especially in crowded assemblies, carriages, railroad cars, church pews, or in any crowded place from the difficulty of contracting them to occupying a small space. This entirely removes the difficulty, while giving the skirt the usual full and symmetrical form, and is the lightest and most stylish and graceful appearance for the street, opera, promenade or house dress. A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Spring Skirt for a single day, will never afterward willingly dispense with the use of them. They are the best quality in every part, and by far the lightest, most durable, comfortable and economical skirt made. Merchants will be supplied as above, and ladies in most first-class retail stores in this City and throughout the different States.

☞ Inquire for the DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRTS.

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRT.
THE MOST POPULAR AND FLEXIBLE IN USE.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and Tenth-st.

R. H. MACY.
WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, KID GLOVES.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

FOR SALE.

BRING ALONG YOUR GREENBACKS.
For sale, the following first-class property: the four-story brown-stone stores on the east side of 6th-av., between 42d and 43d sts., 20x50; price $8,000 each. The three-story brown-stone house, No. 787 2d-av., 22x50, lot 90 feet; price $9,000. The three-story brick house, No. 116 West 37th-st., 20x50, lot 100; Price $10,000. Four lots southeast corner of 10th-av. and 75th-st., 100x100; price $9,000. Also, the five first class four-story brown-stone dwellings, in course of erection, on the north side of 42d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., fronting "Reservoir Park," 21x53, lot 100. Inquire of JOHN C. SARES, No. 39 West 43d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED house, with one acre of ground, and stable, in Poughkeepsie. The house is built of brick; size, 34x44, with front piazza, 12x44, and extension 20x30, with gas, water closet, bath, tank, range and heater, and has just been papered and painted and put in thorough repair. The carpets are new, velvet and Brussels, and furniture but very slightly worn. The grounds are well stocked with the choicest fruit and in full bearing. Price, $21,000 cash. For photographic view and particulars, apply to SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 18 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY VALUABLE LIME QUARry, lime mill and kilns, with extensive water power and a large flouring and feed mill. The property is situated at Wilbur, Ulster County, near Rondout Creek. The water power never fails, and the location is one of the best in the State. Apply to DANIEL S. DONOVAN, Esq., on the premises, or to P. C. Bulkley, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY AND attic house, No. 68 President-st., between Clinton and Court sts., Brooklyn, with four full lots of ground; house 38 feet wide, has two bathrooms, marble wash basins, range, furnace, &c.; plate-glass in windows, parlors and halls frescoed. For sale on favorable terms to close an estate. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 120 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE NEW first-class three-story Philadelphia brick and brown-stone basement house, with furnace in cellar, hot and cold water, water-closets, bath, bells, speaking tubes, &c., situated on the corner of Carlton and DeKalb-avs. Inquire of J. KIRBY, builder, Gates-av. near Washington-av.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY H. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

BREWERY OR FACTORY BUILDING FOR SALE—Two-story, high roof brick building, 50 feet front by 100 feet deep, on West 19th-st., near 11th-av., suitable for a brewery or other business requiring room, with long and favorable lease of two lots on which the building stands. For particulars inquire on the premises.

RYE.—FOR SALE, A PLACE OF ABOUT 17 acres, on the main road, 1½ miles from depot; house contains nine bed-rooms, parlor, dining-room, &c.; abundance of shade and fruit trees. For further particulars, inquire of W. H. PARSONS & BRO., No. 14 Duane-st.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE, WELL SHADED, CONtaining eight rooms, with about eight acres of ground, situate one mile from Plainfield, N. J., with barn, ice and carriage house, abundance of small fruit; immediate possession. Apply to R. F. HARRIOTT, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE COTTAGE, WITH CARriage-house, garden, fruit, shrubbery, &c., at New Rochelle, near the depot; only $6,500; possession Sept. 1. Apply to J. O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine-st., room No. 8, up stairs.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A HANDSOME FIRST-class brown-stone house, situated in 60th-st., near Lexington-av.; also, two first-class small brown-stone houses; price $8,000 and $8,500. Inquire of A. KENNEDY & SON, No. 126 East 35th-st.

COUNTRY SEAT—FOR SALE, AT HYDE Park, Dutchess County, New-York, near the river, a mile and a half from depot. For price and full particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st. Price $20,000. If not sold, will be rented, furnished, for 3 years.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-story brick house No. 106 Washington-st.; situated on high ground, convenient to the ferries, containing bath, stationary tubs, range, water-closets, &c., all in perfect order. For terms, &c., apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—AT NEW-ROCHELLE, ONE LARGE house with carriage-house, one acre in garden, fruit, &c., in fine view of the sound. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine-st., Room No. 8, up stairs.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—THE MANSION house occupied by the undersigned, corner of 75th-st. and 11th-av., one acre of ground on a lawn overlooking the Hudson, in good order. MAJOR THOMPSON.

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WANTED—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY A FIRST-class furnished house on the Heights, in Brooklyn, from about the 1st October to the 1st of June. Would have no objections to lease or purchase an unfurnished house if location and terms suit. Address Post-office Box No. 864.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A BROWN-STONE front house in Brooklyn, between Union-st. and Istplace and Court-st., and Henry; house to be from 20 to 22 feet, with modern improvements. Apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 245 Court-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—UNTIL 1st of May next, by a private family, in a desirable location. Address immediately EDWARD R. JONES, New-York City Mills, corner of Broome and Lewis sts.

WANTED TO HIRE—A FURNISHED HOUSE—A full-size furnished house for a very select institute; location first-class. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1864.

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WALLACK'S—EVELEEN.

WINTER GARDEN—EVERYBODY'S FRIEND—ROUGH DIAMOND.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The news from Gen. GRANT'S army in front of Petersburgh is to the effect that he still maintains his firm hold upon the Weldon Railroad, and that on Tuesday the rebels were discovered to have withdrawn from Gen. WARREN'S front. Our forces have advanced on the Weldon Railroad to within two miles of Petersburgh without opposition. The rebels have retired within their earthworks, and no longer dispute the possession of the Weldon line. Some of the dispatches from headquarters surmise that the rebels have only withdrawn to make a fresh attack somewhere else, but there is no foundation for the supposition.

From SHERIDAN'S army there is nothing new. His position at Halltown, four miles west of Harper's Ferry, is now strongly fortified, and can be held against any force. A report that the rebels were again crossing the Potomac, proves unfounded.

On Sunday last Memphis was the scene of a most extraordinary affair. The rebel Gen. FORREST, at the head of three brigades of cavalry, about three thousand strong, left Gen. SMITH'S front at Oxford on the 4th inst., and, after a rapid forced march, made a dash into Memphis. The movement was a complete surprise. Gens. WASHBURN, BUCKLAND and HURLBUT very narrowly escaped capture. The rebels made but a short stay, being speedily driven from the town by our forces, who killed and wounded about one hundred of their men. The movement was a failure as regards the main result; but the fact that the rebels were able to pass the fortifications and enter the city shows a lack of proper vigilance on the part of the Union military authorities which requires some explanation.

A dispatch dated Lick Creek, East Tennessee, from Gen. GILBERT to Gov. JOHNSON, at Nashville, says: "A detachment of my command, under Lieut.-Col. EDGARTON, of the Thirteenth Tennessee Cavalry, attacked Rogersville on the morning of the 22d, killing twenty-three and capturing thirty-five rebels, among them Col. WALKER and several non-commissioned officers."

Gen. KILPATRICK returned on Monday last to Gen. SHERMAN'S lines, from an expedition to break the Macon Railroad, which he succeeded in doing near Jonesboro, destroying three miles of the track and two trains and locomotives. He encountered the enemy and had a sharp conflict, dispersing their cavalry and capturing a battery and many prisoners. He destroyed the guns, except one, which he brought in, together with seventy prisoners, finding the majority of the latter too much of an incumbrance. Otherwise than this expedition, things have been quiet at Atlanta and vicinity for some days.

The Chattanooga correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* says that neither Gen. STEADMAN nor Col. STREIGHT were injured in the fight at Dalton, and that both are well.

Lieut.-Col. JOHNSON, of the Fifty-second Kentucky, overtook the rebel JOHNSON'S force at Canton, Ky., Tuesday, while attempting to cross the river, and killed fifteen, wounded a large number and captured a large number. The guerrilla JOHNSON is severely wounded and a prisoner.

By the arrival of the United States steamer *Cage*, from North Carolina, we learn that the new pirate steamer *Corvette*, one of the number now in Wilmington, is considered the most formidable of them all, and will be the first to run out of the harbor.

The ship *Victoria*, from London, arrived at this port last evening, having on board the man MULLER, the English railway murderer. The *Victoria* was boarded at Quarantine by one of the English detectives, and officer TIERNAN, of the New-York detective force, who will probably bring MULLER to the city this morning.

GENERAL NEWS.

The European mails by the *Peruvian*, covering dates to Aug. 11, reached this City yesterday. They have been fully anticipated.

Major-Gen. CURTIS arrived at Fort Kearney, Aug. 23, to straighten up the Indian affairs. The Overland Stage Company have removed all the agents, stock and coaches to that post for protection. There are no white inhabitants between Kearney and Denver. All have fled to the forts for protection. The road around Denver is reported as swarming with hostile Indians. The road between Kearney and Omaha is almost entirely deserted by the whites, except at two fortified posts, Columbus and Fort Curtis.

The Boston papers state that Gov. SEYMOUR, of this State, visited the State House in Boston, on Saturday last, and had a lengthy consultation with Gov. ANDREW.

The Nashville *Times* learns that the notorious JOHN MORGAN, with some six hundred men, is in East Tennessee, near Morristown, fifty miles above Knoxville, where he is threshing out the wheat crop for the rebel army.

The price of Gold fell 3 ₩ cent. yesterday, partly, no doubt, on the continued rumors of a peace discussion between Washington and Richmond. Government Stocks were in firm demand, while the Railroad speculation was depressed.

Produce and merchandise opened rather briskly yesterday, at advancing prices, but closed heavily and irregularly, in view of the sharp reaction in Gold and the "uncertainties" of even the immediate future. Rumors of informal peace negotiations make speculators in gold, stocks, produce and merchandise exceedingly nervous. Freights were dull and heavy, with 495 vessels of all classes in port.

President Lincoln and the Draft.

The President stands firm against every solicitation to postpone the draft. To the procrastinators who have asked it, that they may fill their quota by volunteers, his reply is, that for this end, his proclamation gave ample time, and that the army is not to be punished if that time has been wasted. To the alarmists who are concerned lest the draft cannot be enforced without resistance and insurrection, his reply is that, if it has come to this, the quicker the Government proves its power to maintain its laws, the better. To the little calculators of his party who are exercised lest the enforcement of this draft will defeat his election, his reply is that, whatever his fate, he shall do his duty. We rejoice in this spirit. It is precisely what the crisis demands.

This draft is a severe measure. To try to lighten it by any pretense that it is easy to bear is a mockery. Probably never since this Government was instituted has it imposed so hard a requirement. With every effort to make it as tolerable as possible, it yet comes as a hardship almost, if not absolutely, unexampled in our history. Probably no man in the country understands this better than ABRAHAM LINCOLN himself. But for all that, he does not flinch. He also understands that if this nation is to be saved, it must subdue the rebellion against it; and that the rebellion cannot be subdued without such a reinforcement to our armies as this draft will provide. It is not a question whether the draft is an evil. No sane man denies it. The only question is, whether it is or is not a less evil than national ruin, which can be prevented by it alone. President LINCOLN, in his capacity as head of the nation, has decided, and has done accordingly. It remains for the people, as the body of the nation, to decide and to do accordingly.

The power of the Northern people to stand this draft admits of no doubt. It will take, where there has been no abatement by alien and freedmen recruits, about one in five of the population between the ages of twenty and forty-five. The rebellion we are fighting has taken not simply one in five, but every man between these ages, beside great numbers above and below them. Granting that the labor of the two or three million of slaves in the rebel lines allows a more complete drain of the white population for war purposes than we could endure, yet no man can say that this negro labor will not be offset, and more than a dozen times offset, by the industry of the four-fifths of our able-bodied population which will be untouched by the draft. It is impossible to pretend that this draft will not be a vastly less heavy burden upon the loyal States than JEFF. DAVIS' conscriptions have been upon the rebel States. Our power to endure it, then, is beyond question. The only question is one of will simply.

What is that will? Are the people willing to maintain the war or not? We do not think it any misfortune that the question has taken a practical shape that must be answered decisively, one way or the other. If the heart of the Northern people is such that President LINCOLN must be defeated in November, because he enforces the draft authorized by Congress and indispensable to the success of the war, it cannot be too soon understood. This Government is a Government of the people and for the people. It has no interest, nor power, nor life apart from the people. If they deliberately choose to desert it, rather than to defend it at a sacrifice, no earthly agency can prevent them—or, if it were so possible, ought to prevent them. A people so degenerate would be no longer worthy of a free Government. If we have indeed come to a condition that it is a matter of doubt whether we can abide such a sacrifice for the preservation of such a republic as this, when the rebels are submitting to so much greater sacrifices to uphold their accursed Confederacy, let the test come in the very sharpest form. If we are of a stuff that cannot stand this test, it is useless to spill another drop of blood to save the Republic. It is as sure as fate that our enemies must prevail, if they are so superior to us in manhood. To keep our heroic soldiers to the fight with only such a people to support them, would be simple murder. Even should they win victory, we could put it to no use. It would turn to dross in our hands.

The Copperheads are welcome to all the party capital they can make against President LINCOLN because of this draft. That it will give them many votes, we do not doubt. The meanest elements of human nature will be excited by it—and excited just in proportion to the sacrifice it imposes. In very many men, these are the elements which govern. They will have their course against President LINCOLN. It is idle to expect anything else. But we do not believe that the majority of the Northern people can be thus swayed. We have faith that this draft will be met by the majority with the same patriotic spirit in which it was proclaimed. We even think that the very boldness of the President in calling for such a heavy contribution of men, and the very steadfastness with which he has resisted all efforts to postpone it, will make him more friends than enemies. It is a new proof that he allows no selfish considerations to govern him where the public interests are concerned. It has a touch, too, of that same Jacksonian courage which, sooner or later, is sure to strike home to the popular heart. President LINCOLN, in our opinion, is surer to be re-elected because of his proclamation and enforcement of this draft before November than if he had staved it off, or altogether abstained from it. We may be mistaken. But even if it so proves, if President LINCOLN is defeated because of the draft, we shall never regret that he has so faithfully done his duty. Better such a defeat than any reward for faithlessness.

The Democratic Platform.

The task which the Democratic party will have before it, if it gets into office at the next election, and resolves to meet the legitimate expectations of those who trust in it, and to keep its own promises, will be of such tremendous weight as to entitle those who are saddled with it to the deep sympathy of all beholders. Amongst the little duties which it will have to perform, in order to save the nation in its own way, will be:

1. To make "a frank and straightforward tender of the Constitution" to the revolted States, and get them to accept it, and come back under it—a job which we hope will not have to be performed in the hot weather.

2. In case this proper offer is refused by the seceders, to raise all the men that may be needed to carry on the war by volunteering, without any draft. No difficulty is anticipated on this point, as it is confidently expected that about a million Democratic voters will rush to arms as soon as MCCLELLAN assumes the direction of the campaign.

3. To raise all the money necessary for the expenses of the war by taxation, without resort either to loans or issues of paper, and at the same time to draw in all the legal-tender now outstanding, and nevertheless keep the taxes so light that the working men shall never feel them, and never know anything of the war except what they read in the newspapers.

4. To catch all pirates and sea-rovers sent to sea by the Confederates immediately on their leaving port, and before they have come in sight of any merchant vessel.

5. To catch all the guerrillas south of the Ohio River, and prevent any further disturbance of any kind along the Mississippi anywhere above New-Orleans, and make all that part of the country as pleasant and as safe as New-York or Connecticut.

6. To prevent all negro slaves leaving their owners in any part of the continent, or to restore them as soon after they leave as possible, or in case the said owners should be absent, serving in the rebel army, to keep the said negroes at honest labor for their masters' benefit, supplying them with clothing and food out of the Government stores, which shall, however, cost nobody anything; and to prevent all negroes dying of any contagious disease.

7. To win all battles, wherever fought, and against whatever odds, at small loss to ourselves.

8. To fill all departments of the public service with the wisest and purest men in the country, so that no mistakes or frauds shall ever be committed by any Government officer.

9. To carry out our foreign policy in such a way as to fill all foreign nations with a mixture of fear, respect, admiration and love in equal proportions.

10. To so conduct the Government that everybody shall be perfectly satisfied, and that no complaint shall ever be made of the Administration in any newspaper or other periodical.

These things, as we have said, are doubtless very difficult, but as a great many people expect them of Mr. LINCOLN, they cannot be impossible.

The Draft—Crediting Enlisted Men.

It would be wise not to be in haste to look for too much from the uncredited naval enlistments, as affording promise of relief from the draft. It is doubtless true that a large body of naval recruits enlisted in New-York have not been credited to the City, and it may be equally true that were the uncredited numbers assigned to the districts from which they enlisted, our quota under the President's last call might possibly be found to be filled. But Gen. SHEPLEY, who is in command at Norfolk, Va., has just given a decision in the case of three soldiers enlisted in New-York, which, if it is sustained by the military authorities, would upset all the calculations that have been founded on the excess of naval recruits which New-York can show.

The case before Gen. SHEPLEY was that of three men who enlisted some two months ago in a New-York regiment, and as, up to last week, they had not been mustered, they desired to be credited to the State of New-York, in order to receive the local bounty.

In opposition to this claim, Gen. SHEPLEY urges that the men became soldiers of the United States at the hour of their enlistment; and while he might be willing that these men should receive the local bounty, *to credit them now to the State of New-York would be simply to deprive the Government of three soldiers to whose services it is entitled from the quota of New-York.*

If this course were universally pursued, it is argued, the United States could not get an additional soldier in the field. It may be that Gen. SHEPLEY'S view of the case will be reversed at Washington. But whether it is reversed or not, the conclusion is inevitable that if this present draft does not bring men, another will have to be ordered, unless volunteering goes on at a very different rate from what we witness at this moment.

THE ATTACK ON MEMPHIS.—The so-called attack on Memphis by FORREST, in the early morning of Sunday last, was a very curious affair. It seems that his men rode into the very heart of the city, assailing the Irving Block, where rebel prisoners are confined, visiting the Gayoso House, (the principal hotel,) plundering the stores, dashing into the headquarters of Gen. WASHBURN, the Commander of the department, rushing into Gen. BUCKLAND'S headquarters, and making an effort to capture Gen. HURLBUT, formerly commanding the Department of West Tennessee. It is curious that FORREST, "with three brigades of rebels," should have been able to get near the city without anybody finding it out. Though after he did get near it, it is not curious that he should have been able to enter it. The great work defending Memphis—Fort Pickering—is located a mile or two south of the city, and we can hardly suppose that the rebels advanced or were allowed to retreat by the main highway running east from the place, as that is commanded by the guns of Fort Pickering. The garrison must either have been all sound asleep on that early Sunday morning, or the rebels must have struck down from the northeast.

We shall have to wait for some explanation of this curious affair. In the meantime, the three Union Generals who made a narrow escape, the negro garrison which escaped a Fort Pillow massacre, the troops, who, we are told, "were without leaders," and every other man who carries a musket or wears a sword around Memphis, would do well to confidently remember the maxim and the fact, that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

Mismanagement of the Recruiting Business.

Elsewhere we print a communication, from a source entitling its statements to credit, setting forth the embarrassments and annoyances in the way of putting recruits in the naval service, as the system is now managed. This is not the first complaint we have received. We have heard so much grumbling at the manner in which loyal and earnest citizens have been treated by some of the naval authorities, that the matter deserves public notice. Surely there should be no obstacles in the way of dispatching this business with thoroughness, safety and rapidity. Yet that such obstacles exist is indisputable. Facts have come to our knowledge which convince us that there is serious dereliction somewhere. The statements of our correspondent are quite lenient, and when he says that no respectable gentleman will submit to the annoyances and indignities to which the present system necessarily subjects him, he states what is quite true. What do the authorities mean? Can they not see the daily result of the present condition of things? Does it not inevitably tend to discourage enlistments and disgust men with the service, when the recruit is subjected to so much delay and expense? Are men imbued with a spirit of loyalty and respect for the Government which they propose to serve, when traitorous workmen in the Navy-yard are allowed to blackguard and ridicule recruits as they pass along the avenue—to call them "victims"—"abolitionists," etc.—to approach them and advise them not to enlist, as they have done? Are gentlemen who seek necessary and proper information to be rudely rebuffed by the officials, because they ask a civil question—as was done but yesterday? Can no system be devised by which parties visiting the rendezvous or the yard with recruits may know what to do and how to do it? Cannot the routine which a recruit must pass through be made so plain that he can get into the service without unnecessary loss of time, patience or money?

We are satisfied that it is intended recruits should pass the several rendezvous without any expense, and there should be no necessity for any. But the imperfections of the present system throws many men into the hands of harpies, ever ready to fleece their victims. The recruit seems to have no friends. He is hustled off without knowledge of what he is entitled to, or how he is to get it, and if he is without a well-informed personal friend to look after him, he will very likely turn up minus his bounty money. Men regularly sworn into the service were sent away from the yard on Tuesday, and left to roam the streets of New-York, or sleep in the station-houses, instead of being provided with quarters by the proper officials; and grievous complaints reach us of a general want of system, information and courtesy, not only at the shipping depots, but at the Navy-yard.

A reform is needed. It astonishes people to know that rank treason can be uttered with impunity in the Navy-yard, but it is done, and complaints about it have met with no attention. Somebody is guilty of gross neglect and inefficiency, and the public ought to know who it is. The matter is getting to be too serious to be overlooked.

The Defence of the British American Provinces.

There is nothing new in the spirit in which the London press approaches the question of maintaining an imperial military force in the neighboring provinces. And the lecture addressed to the Canadian people by the leading English journal, which we publish in another column, will not be likely to alarm any large section of the province. As a specimen of drivel, it can probably bear comparison with anything lately published on that or any similar topic. The whole question is reduced to the problem of what might follow if a whole regiment of red-coats were captured on the Canadian frontier by a given number of United States soldiers. War, of course, between the United States and Great Britain would be the result. Therefore the regiment of redcoats must not be exposed to any such mischance. That is the argument in the vulgate. But it is not the argument in superfine English, thus: "We post fragments of our army in positions where they may be at any moment surprised, *much as King Alfred suspended golden bracelets in lonely woods, and challenged anybody to offend justice by appropriating them.*"

The "lonely woods" where those "golden bracelets," the Grenadier Guards and the Royal Rifles have been stationed in the Provinces, happen to be the great provincial cities of Montreal, with its hundred thousand inhabitants, Toronto, with its fifty thousand, and Hamilton, with nearly the same population. And the chance of one or any number of regiments being "surprised" is just as great today as it has been any time during the past fifty years, when probably not one American citizen in five thousand knew, or cared to know, whether any one of the military stations named contained one regiment or fifty.

Nevertheless, the aim of the London oracle may be just enough, and it is none of our business if he chooses to instruct the colonial mind by citing stories of King ALFRED from the primer. What we have to do with is what the London pressmen almost uniformly keep out of view when they touch the question of colonial defence. The colonists do not see the *need* of providing a large military organization at their own cost. They apprehend no danger. They are rebel sympathizers in the proportion of probably eight to one. They believe in the illimitable powers of the Southern Confederacy; in its certain independence; in the rights of privateering and the profits of blockade running. Their journals (with few exceptions) defend LAIRD'S contracts to supply the Pacha of Egypt or JEFFERSON DAVIS with iron-clad rams. They hold the capture of the *Chesapeake* to be a lawful act of war, and the capture of New-Orleans to be a Federal outrage. These are a few of their idiosyncracies. But they have, withal, an abiding faith that they are neither to be conquered, nor even invaded by the United States. And cherishing this, they refuse—and probably will continue to refuse even after they have read the story of "ALFRED'S golden bracelets"—to provide themselves with more than an ornamental guard of uniformed volunteers.

It was Lord GREY, some fifteen years ago, who first put forth in a practical shape, the doctrine that the Colonists must cease to depend upon British regulars except for a partial garrisoning of Quebec and St. Helen's Island, Montreal. On condition that the Colonists should provide for a thorough organization of their militia, his Lordship, as colonial Secretary, made a bargain with them to give them up nearly the whole of the Imperial ordnance property. But from that day to this, they have only succeeded in keeping up their volunteer force to an average of about twenty-five thousand men. And at no time, so far as we know, has it been the lot of any portion of this military body to be hung up like ALFRED'S bracelets in the lonely woods, "to challenge anybody to offend justice by appropriating them."

Musical.

ENGLISH OPERA.—That talented artist, Mr. JAMES PECH, who was formerly *chef d'orchestre* at the English Opera, Drury-lane, is now in this City, collecting materials for a short operatic season at Montreal.

Classic Artillery.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We all have the greatest respect for F. L.'s varied learning. A man who knows so much may be allowed a few anachronisms, but really it is too good a Hibernicism for him to make EPAMINONDAS *shoulder a musket* ever so many years B. C. It is the sort of thing one would expect to see in the *Leader* or the *Freeman's Journal*. Some twenty odd years ago an article appeared in one of our magazines, written by—well, I won't say whom, for I believe the man is living yet and writing in the Sunday papers. In the author's MMS., which the editor knew enough to correct, there was this sentence:

"A gun from the Capitol announced the approach of CÆSAR."

He said it in his ignorance, but F. L. ought not to say such things in jest, lest some of our "solid men," into whom you couldn't shoot a joke even with EPAMINONDAS' musket, might think *he* didn't know better. *Apropos* of CÆSAR, I once heard Lord HOUGHTON (then MONCKTON MILNES) say in the House of Commons, that if CÆSAR'S wife had refused to answer a plain question in a straightforward, English manner, she would not have been above suspicion.

CARL BENSON.

The State Draft.

TUESDAY, Aug. 23, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you please inform me through your paper whether I will be exempt from the State draft providing I furnish a substitute for the United States Army?

UNION.

[There is no provision in the Conscription Law or State Law upon this matter, and we believe there has never been a legal decision given upon it.—ED. TIMES.]

Union College.

The following is a list of the Alumni and members of Union College who have died within the year ending Aug. 1, 1864:

Class.		Date.	Age.
1797	Joseph Sweetman	Dec. 10, 1863	90
1798	John Savage	Oct. 19, 1864	84
1804	Andrew N. Kittle	June 11, 1864	78
1804	Abraham Morrell	Mar. —, 1864	—
1807	Nicholas Van Vracken	Jan. 29, 1864	72
1808	Marcus T. Reynolds	July 11, 1864	—
1816	Norman Fox	Oct. 3, 1863	—
1817	Frederick Tiffany	Sept. 2, 1863	67
1822	Edward Davis	Dec. —, 1863	63
1823	David O. Allen	Aug. 19, 1863	63
1824	Clifford S. Arms	Sept. 26, 1863	67
1825	Chauncey E. Goodrich	May 11, 1864	62
1826	H. Nelson Walton	Nov. 27, 1863	57
1827	John Wayland	Oct. 16, 1863	58
1828	Peter Outwater, Jr.	June 15, 1864	62
1832	Orlo Bartholomew	May —, 1864	62
1835	Henry M. Collier	Mar. 11, 1863	48
1836	James Nichols	Jan. 31, 1864	54
1836	Truman H. Wheeler	Nov. —, 1863	48
1836	Peter Snyder	Dec. 13, 1863	49
1838	Jerome B. Wood	—— 1863	48
1842	William A. Miller	Nov. 5, 1863	39
1845	Edward McCamus	Jan. 6, 1864	40
1845	John N. Bancker	Nov. 15, 1864	40
1851	Joseph H. Vedder	July 13, 1864	33
1852	Degarmo J. Whiting	Aug. —, 1864	30
1853	William Groom, Jr.	Dec. 4, 1863	33
1853	Samuel B. Dalrymple	Oct. 7, 1863	30
1853	John McConihe	June 1, 1864	30
1853	William W. Bass	May 4, 1864	37
1854	Charles W. Myers	Oct. 2, 1863	29
1855	George C. Strong	July 30, 1863	30
1856	Frederick F. Wead	June 3, 1864	29
1858	James H. Bogart	June 14, 1863	24
1858	William A. Jackson	June 13, 1864	24
1859	John P. Bockley	Aug. 30, 1863	26
1859	S. Montgomery Thorpe	Aug. 21, 1863	22
1861	Frank Beard	Dec. 30, 1863	26
1862	Michael H. Barckley	July 6, 1864	23
1862	Henry W. Nichols	May 11, 1864	23
1863	Henry N. Beckwith	Dec. 3, 1863	24
1864	James O. Libeman	Aug. 20, 1863	20
1864	Francis Hermance	Aug. 9, 1863	20
1865	George D. Bacon	Dec. 16, 1863	20
1865	Kennett Woodson	March 27, 1864	19
1867	Joseph Vail	June 25, 1864	20
1867	Charles W. Legate	July 6, 1864	18

Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 23.

The following is the Bank statement for the week:

Capital Stock	$29,281,700
Loans and Discounts	51,817,000
Specie	5,861,000
Due from other Banks	12,097,500
Due to other Banks	10,053,000
Deposits	27,322,000
Circulation	9,568,000

THE "PROVINCE" OF NEW-YORK.—The district embraced within the Archiepiscopal authority of Right Reverend Archbishop MCCLOSKEY bears the title of the "Province of New-York," and comprises the dioceses of New-York, Brooklyn, Hartford, Portland, Burlington, Albany, Buffalo and Newark—New-York, New-England and New-Jersey. The dioceses are constituted as follows: New-York—the City of New-York and the counties on Hudson River south of 42° north latitude; Brooklyn—the counties on Long Island; Hartford—the States of Connecticut and Rhode Island; Boston—the State of Massachusetts; Portland—the States of Maine and New-Hampshire; Burlington—The State of Vermont; Albany—the northern and eastern counties of New-York north of 42° north latitude, and east of the counties of Cayuga, Tompkins and Tioga; Buffalo—all the residue of the State; Newark—the State of New-Jersey.

SEIZURE OF ARMS BY THE UNITED STATES MARSHAL.—Marshal MURRAY on Monday last seized thirty-two cases, containing from fifty to eighty revolvers each, of the Savage Arms Company patent. These revolvers are supposed to be part of a lot purchased in this City for the "sons of Liberty" in Indiana, and were stored at No. 62 Walker-street, where the seizure took place.

The Political Campaign in Indiana—Gov. Morton's Speech—Who is Responsible for the War?

The political campaign now in progress in the State of Indiana is one of the most remarkable that has taken place for many years in the West, and is exciting great attention and interest, not only throughout that State, but in the adjoining States of Illinois and Ohio. The two candidates for the office of Governor (OLIVER P. MORTON, the present incumbent, and JOSEPH E. MCDONALD, the opposition nominee,) are traveling together over the State, and discussing before immense audiences the all-important national questions of the day. Ample notification is given beforehand as to the time and place for the debate, and the people flock in from all the country around. A letter from Laporte, describing the recent discussion there, says: "There were delegations from all the towns and villages in this region. Large wagons decorated with evergreens and poles, pendant with rational emblems, and filled with sturdy farmers from the prairies, with their wives, daughters and sweethearts, came into town at an early hour, and at the time appointed wended their way to the grove, and arranged themselves around the speakers' stand." While there has always been displayed on both sides an earnestness befitting the great theme, the discussions have been characterized by the highest personal courtesy on the part of the disputants. The arrangement between the parties on several, if not all of the occasions, has been that Gov. MORTON should open the debate with a speech of an hour's length, followed by a speech of an hour and a half from his opponent, who, in turn, is succeeded by the first speaker in a half hour's closing speech. In this campaign, Gov. MORTON has shown himself to be a masterly debater, with a grand, bold, comprehensive, Western sweep of mind, with a keen and incisive force of logic, with great popular power, and with an all-sacrificing patriotism, that glistens through all his thoughts and sentences, as it has shone forth splendidly in all his deeds during the last four years.

The discussion at Laporte was one of the most interesting of the series. In opening it, Gov. MORTON referred to the extraordinary labors and embarrassments he had undergone during his four years' occupancy of the Executive Chair of Indiana. "It has been my duty," said he, "since the commencement of this war, to organize, including the troops of the United States and the Indiana Legion, *one hundred and seventy regiments of men.* To organize and equip these regiments, and appoint the officers for them, has been a work of great labor and responsibility; yet I do congratulate myself that the officers of the Indiana troops, take them as a body, are quite equal, in point of capability and intelligence, to those commissioned and sent forth by any other State, east or west." And the people of the whole land know the truth of what Gov. MORTON was able to say, and what a hundred battle-fields have proven, that throughout the whole war, and "upon every field, officers and men have behaved with a gallantry, a reckless courage and devotion to their country, that has not been excelled by the officers and troops of any other State or section of this Union." Not only has great labor devolved upon the Governor in connection with the organization and equipment of this vast army; but the ordinary civil administration of the State Government has been embarrassing beyond precedent in the political history of this country. The last Legislature of Indiana, convened in the Winter of 1863, adjourned "*without making appropriations* to carry on the ordinary machinery of the State Government—to carry on the benevolent institutions, the penitentiary, the superintendence of public instruction—to say nothing of the money required to organize troops, to carry on our recruiting service, or to do anything toward enabling Indiana to do her part as a loyal and patriotic State." This disgraceful condition of affairs was brought about, as our readers may recollect, by this Copperhead Legislature, with a view to preventing the Governor from carrying on his great military labors in aid of the Union and the General Government. But they entirely failed. For Gov. MORTON went energetically to work, and by his own efforts has actually borrowed enough money to carry on the State machinery, to pay the interest on the State debt, and to prosecute his military efforts. After expounding and defending his action upon these and kindred local questions, Gov. MORTON enters upon the discussion of national affairs. He makes an exposition of the whole situation in its main features and circumstances, sets forth the perils and necessities that were upon the Government, and shows how it has struggled incessantly and loyally to fulfill its duties, and to meet the exigencies of the terrible crisis. He treats the whole question in a manner at once statesmanlike in itself, and crushing in its effect upon the opposite party and upon his adversary. For the whole of the debate we have not room in these columns. But there is one passage at the close of his rejoinder to MCDONALD, which is especially happy in exposing the Copperhead fallacy that Mr. LINCOLN and the Anti-Slavery Party are responsible for the inauguration of this war, and which we cannot help quoting:

"My competitor says that Mr. LINCOLN might have avoided this war if he had felt so disposed. He further says it has been brought on by the agitation of the Slavery question. Now, one word in regard to that assertion that LINCOLN commenced this war. In October, 1859, more than one year before Mr. LINCOLN'S election, Mr. FLOYD, the Secretary of War under BUCHANAN'S Administration, issued an order sending 115,000 muskets to the Southern arsenals, and during the progress of that Administration orders were frequently issued sending guns to Southern forts and arsenals, and placing them where they could be seized. In October Gen. SCOTT informed Mr. BUCHANAN that preparations were being made to seize the forts and dock-yards in the South. During the time of Mr. BUCHANAN'S Administration, before Mr. LINCOLN came into office, eight States seceded. During the time of Mr. BUCHANAN'S Administration, the Montgomery Constitution was formed, and JEFF. DAVIS was inaugurated as President of the Southern Confederacy. Mr. DAVIS himself had said before LINCOLN came into office, 'the time for compromise is past, and if they resist secession we will make them feel Southern steel and Southern gunpowder.' On the day of Mr. LINCOLN'S inauguration there were more than 30,000 under arms in the South, while we had less than 5,000. On the 6th day of March the rebel Congress passed a bill to increase the rebel army to 100,000 men. Four days before Mr. LINCOLN'S inauguration every shipyard, dockyard, mint and custom-house in the South had been seized, and every fort except Sumter was seized. All this was done during BUCHANAN'S Administration. Remember that eight States had seceded under the Democratic Administration, when you charge secession as having been caused by Republican fanaticism. The rebel Constitution was adopted while we of the North had a Democratic Administration. And yet, for the purpose of dividing the people of the North, we are told that Mr. LINCOLN made this war, when it is a matter of public history that the preparation for the rebellion had been going on, not only through BUCHANAN'S Administration, but for thirty years before it. When the ordinance of secession was passed in South Carolina, Mr. INGALLS, in the South Carolina Convention, said: 'It is the work

of years.' Mr. Keitt said: 'I have been engaged in this war all my life.' Barnwell Rhett said: 'We have been engaged in this war for more than thirty years. It is no consequence of Lincoln's election or the failure to execute the Fugitive Slave Law; but we have been engaged in this war for more than thirty years.' That was true, and the same declarations were made in Georgia, Alabama, and other Southern States. Yet we are still told that Lincoln made this war, and that he might have avoided it if he had been so disposed. If there ever was a time when we were called upon to deal truly and honestly with the people, it is now. We have no right —as we are men, and as we love our country, and our homes, and our families—we have no right to deal unfaithfully and untruly to the people. My friend should not let his party prejudices lead him so far aside from the path of duty and the truth of history. You have heard him denounce my administration, and you have heard him denounce Mr. Lincoln's administration. I want to know if any man in this assembly has heard him say one word directly or indirectly against the administration of Mr. Davis? Has he said one word against those men who are endeavoring to kill your brothers and sons on Southern battle-fields? Has he said one word against those men who shed the blood of the gallant Col. Hathaway, of your own county? Not a single syllable. Has my friend no indignation except for the brave men who rally around the old flag, and are true to the cause of the Union? Has he no sympathy except for those who are opposing the Government? Is there nothing to be said against those men who are shedding the best blood of the land? I speak for them. I denounce, in their name, that rebellion as wicked and infamous against the best government in the world—rebels against liberty, against God, and against humanity. And I call upon all truly loyal and patriotic men to unite with me in denouncing that cause."

After reading these noble oratorical efforts of Gov. Morton, and, in connection with them, recalling the splendid history which Indiana has made for herself, through him, during the last four years, and which will make the annals of the State shine out immortal in American history, we feel that there is no exaggeration in the words recently written by a distinguished citizen of Ohio, that "If ever there was a man in public life who personally deserved the thanks of his country—who stands out as the impersonation of manly duty performed, and of high patriotism embodied—it is Oliver Morton, of Indiana." There is no danger of the loyal and warlike State of Indiana tarnishing her record, and exhibiting her ingratitude, by substituting for such a statesman in her Executive chair a politician with such a career and character as his Copperhead opponent.

Necessity for Union and Energy in the Loyal Party.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am glad to see you are rebuking the grumblers and fault-finders. It is quite time. There was never, since the first gun was fired on Sumter, been an hour so full of peril to liberty and the Union as the present. The danger is not from foreign intervention, nor from the rebels, nor from the Copperheads; it is from apathy, indifference, grumbling and impatience in our own ranks. A little more than two months will bring us to the Presidential election. He who thinks we are to win an easy victory is blind. We have to encounter a most powerful, energetic and determined opposition. The friends of the Government have a very difficult position. This gigantic war with Slavery has brought debt, taxation, hardship, sacrifice, suffering and misery all over the land. A specious and unscrupulous opposition will be liberal in its promises of peace and relief from all burdens. It will be a contest between self-sacrifice and selfishness as well as between loyalty and sympathy with traitors. The people cannot be held up to the point of heroic sacrifice, necessary to restore the Union and secure liberty, without a compact, energetic, determined organization. All means necessary to secure sound popular judgment must be used. What is being done to sustain the Union party against the most powerful organization ever brought against an Administration? What is the condition of the press? Where is the backbone, and vigor, pluck and determination necessary, absolutely necessary, to secure success?

Friends of the Union, and lovers of liberty, in God's name awake, or the cause is lost!

Contrast our condition now with the party which, in 1856, shouted "Free Speech, Free Press, Free Soil, and Fremont." Contrast the Union party of to-day with that of the Republican party of 1860, when, from Maine to Kansas, we were all "Wide-Awakes," and were wide awake, and filled with energy and zeal for Lincoln and liberty!

Contrast the columns of the old, staunch, sound *Evening Post* in August, 1856, and August, 1860, with its columns in 1864! *Then* was energy, zeal, vigor, heart and soul in the cause. *I will not characterize what I read there now.*

How the New-York *Tribune used* to thunder and enlighten from the ocean to the lakes. What is it doing to-day? Why does the keen saladin scimitar of Raymond so long rest and *rust* in its sheath? Where are Henry Wilson and Charles Sumner? Where are Chase, and Beecher, and Hamlin, and Grimes, and John Sherman, and Trumbull, and the hosts of popular leaders who were accustomed to arouse popular feeling and guide popular judgment? *Why have* so many *Achil es retired to their tents?*

Where is staunch old Ben. Wade? Alas, that truth compels me to say it, giving aid and encouragement to the enemy. I tell the liberty-loving loyalists of the Union it is the hour of need. The time for vigorous *action* has come. The times require *nerve, backbone* and staunch and *determined backing up of the Administration.* Our nominations have been made. The time for caviling and fault-finding has passed. Let us go *forward* with a bold and assured step, and victory is ours. I believe the people are ready to make any sacrifice necessary to save the country, but the *divisions* among their leaders is demoralizing them. The *leaders*, by their *silence*, their apathy, by their fault-finding, by their failure to stand up with will and vigor for the President, by their failure to back up his Administration, are giving aid and encouragement to our enemies.

It is not yet too late to remedy all this, but, gentlemen, a continuance in this course thirty or forty days longer will lose us the Presidential election. The fate of the Union and of Liberty hangs upon Mr. Lincoln's reelection. Shall the salvation of our country be jeopardized by apathy, by discontent and divisions in our ranks, and especially among our leaders? God forbid! Let us rise to the magnitude of the crisis and fight the coming battle with a consciousness of all that depends upon the result, and God will give us the victory. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Isaac N. Arnold.

Chicago, Aug. 15, 1864.

The Northern Wilderness of New-York.

Up Among the Adirondacks, Sunday, Aug. 14, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have noticed with great interest, in two or three of your late issues, communications concerning the great forests of Northern New-York, now being opened by the building of a railway, after so long waiting; and in one of these articles some severe hints and strictures from "Carl Benson," remonstrating against the depletion and destruction of these forests for public reasons, and I think that he may be assured against any such probability as he seems to anticipate. As your Editor-in-Chief knows, from personal observation, all of the characteristics of this Northern Wilderness, and much that has transpired for ten years past in the attempt to open this Northern forest, is patent to him. Suffice it to say that the road is now a fixed fact—the company owning nearly one million of acres of land.

But perhaps it is not known that in this great forest there are over six millions of acres of heavily timbered lands, averaging seventy-five cords of wood or two hundred tons per acre. I believe I may say that it is thoroughly as a principle adopted as well as a matter of prime interest in the future conduct of this great estate, to sell none of their lands for years to come, upon the belief that they will double in value every ten years, perhaps for fifty years to come, and also not to cut or allow to be cut for market in any year more than equal to the average growth of each year, and it will require more than the capacity of a first-class double-track railroad to carry to market this great product, so that Mr. Carl Benson may rest easy as to those "arctic blasts," or the failure of the numerous rivers taking their rise in these Northern woods. I am yours, &c.,

HAMILTON.

Recruiting—The Difficulties that Beset It.

New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 24, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Government's need of men is so great that there should exist no impediments in the way of promptly putting men through the routine of enlistment and muster. Nevertheless, there exists, Mr. Editor, especially in and around the Navy-yard, the Naval Rendezvous and the receiving ships, such a system of gross negligence, inattention and general incapacity, that I have made up my mind that it is a great deal harder to get a man into the service, than it is to get one out. The facts of my experience are briefly these:

I live in Westchester County, and desired to put a representative in the service without the assistance of substitute brokers. I believe I have accomplished it, but I have spent four days and not a small amount of money to do what ought to have been done in two hours, and with little expense. The annoyances, the lack of system and the ruffianly treatment that a respectable man is subjected to, is enough to disgust him with the whole thing. The only man I met with who exhibited the least courtesy, was Capt. Bullus, of the naval rendezvous in Cherry-street. Pent up in a small hole, with a reeking crowd of all conditions and nations blocking up the hall and stairway, he does business as best he can. Both rendezvous seem to have been selected with special reference to inconvenience, and are too mean and dirty for the business. Both offices are beset with sharpers, and after men have spent two or three days in trying to be put through, some yield to these rascals, and pay from $50 to $100 for their supposed influence. After passing the naval rendezvous, one would naturally suppose that the road to the receiving ship was easy. But it is not. I am one of at least a dozen who were kept waiting from Monday till Wednesday for the simple purpose of putting men where they ought to go without any aid or assistance whatever. But, sir, it is simply impossible for a recruit, be he volunteer or substitute, to go safely through the process of entering the service unless he has outside aid and influence to back him up. At least a score of persons spent the whole of Tuesday in trying to get from the Navy-yard to the receiving ship, and many only learned, after their whole day's efforts, that men could not be received, because those on board were being mustered, and this information was only imparted to me, after broiling four hours in the sun, by a ruffian who clutched me by the coat collar with one hand, and raised his club at me with the other. That's the way I learned the fact. And so all the recruits shipped that day were compelled to go back to New-York, and remain on private expense, when they were legally in the United States service. I know of fifteen who spent the night in the Fourth Ward Station-house. Many, among them myself, applied at the Lyceum Building for information on that day, and only got the treatment that would be accorded to a loafer. Nobody knew anything, and nobody, apparently, cared to know anything. My experience, and that of many others, for the past three days, has been sufficient to disgust us with the idea of trying to fill the quota of our towns. If men can only be got into the naval service through such a system of delay, insult and abuse as I have been subjected to, few will undertake it, and the Government will be the loser.

Something is rotten over there at the Navy-yard, and as a public journal, always prompt to sustain right and expose wrong, you should air it.

M.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the N. Y. Times.

Washington, Wednesday, Aug. 24.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE NEW LOAN.

Subscriptions to the new 7 30 loan, reported to-day, amount to $480,200. Total to date, $22,430,500. To 10-40 loan, $232,950. Total to date, $77,370,850. Within the past few days an increased demand has arisen for the 10-40 bonds, and subscriptions are coming in quite freely.

ADDITIONAL NATIONAL BANKS.

The following additional National Banks were to-day organized: The Granite National Bank, Augusta, Me., capital $100,000; the Derry National Bank, Derry, N. H., capital $60,000, and the First National Bank of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, capital $50,000.

CLASSIFICATION OF POST-OFFICES.

The proper officers of the Post-office Department under direction of the Postmaster-General, are busily engaged in classifying the post-offices throughout the country, as to their relative importance and amount of business transacted at each, in order to determine and adjust the proper salaries to be paid postmasters, under the act of the last Congress abolishing payments by commissions, and substituting salaries in lieu thereof.

THE NEW-YORK UNION STATE CONVENTION.

Great interest is manifested by prominent gentlemen, who are interested in New-York politics, as to the action of the Union Nominating Convention, to be held at Syracuse on the 7th of September. It is generally conceded here that the nomination of the Hon. Reuben E. Fenton, from the Erie district, for Governor, is highly popular with leading New-Yorkers.

DISMISSALS.

The following dismissals are officially announced by the War Department:

Additional Paymaster Philip Pendleton, to date Aug. 13, 1864.

Additional Paymaster William W. White, United States Volunteers, to date Aug. 13, 1864.

The following officers, to date July 26, 1864, for absence without leave, having been published officially, and failed to appear before the commission:

Capt. Irwin W. Sansen, One Hundred and Fortieth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Second Lieut. Louis Stiefbold, Fifteenth New-York Artillery.

Second Lieut. Luke Brennen, Sixty-ninth New-York Volunteers, to date Aug. 1, 1864.

First Lieut. Louis Soistman, Ninety-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, to date July 26, 1861, for absence without leave.

Second Lieut. Joseph L. Lucas, Fourteenth New-York Artillery, to date Aug. 13, 1864, for cowardly desertion of his post with his command, on the 22d of June, 1864, while on picket duty in front of Petersburgh, Va.

DISMISSALS CONFIRMED.

The orders of dismissal heretofore issued in the following cases have been confirmed:

Lieut.-Col. Frank S. Curtiss, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Illinois Volunteers, to date Aug. 6, 1864, for disobedience of orders, and misbehavior before the enemy, on the 3d day of August, 1864.

First Lieut. Wm. M. Crossland, Adjutant Third Maryland Cavalry, and acting Signal Officer United States Army, to date July 30, 1864, for disobedience of orders, drunkenness and conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman.

DISMISSAL REVOKED.

The order heretofore issued dismissing Maj. Darius Titus, Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry, has been revoked, and he has been honorably discharged as of the date of the order of dismissal.

SENTENCE REMITTED.

The unexecuted portion of the sentence of a general court-martial in the case of Capt. R. W. Thompson, jr., Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, has been remitted.

DEATHS OF NEW-YORK SOLDIERS.

The following deaths of New-York soldiers are reported to-day: Geo. W. Edwards, Co. A, Twenty-fifth Cavalry; Patrick McMullen, Co. D, One Hundred and Fortieth Infantry; Henry Murray, Co. D, Ninety-eighth Infantry.

WOUNDED OFFICERS.

Capt. Geo. Kluick, Co. E, Second Artillery.

REORGANIZATION OF THE ORDNANCE BUREAU.

For some time past trouble has been brewing in the Ordnance Bureau, growing out of jealousies between high officials, which has finally culminated in a general reorganization of that office. Gen. Ramsey, Chief of Ordnance is to be retired. Major Baulch, Executive Officer, is to be ordered to other duty, and Major Dyer placed in charge. The action of the War Department in the matter will be officially promulgated on Monday next. It is notorious that proposals for heavy guns, shot and shell have for some time past met with no response from manufacturers, owing to the red tape which has heretofore surrounded contractors in the execution of their agreements with the Government. It is to be hoped that with this change in that department, there will be some improvement in the transaction of business with the manufacturing interests of the country.

INDIGNANT SUBSTITUTE BROKERS.

The Massachusetts substitute brokers held an indignation meeting at Willard's Hotel this afternoon, because they are not allowed to recruit negroes *ad libitum* in this district. A committee was appointed to wait upon the President and Secretary of War, and demand a restoration of their vested rights.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is again open to Harper's Ferry, and in fine running order. Passengers and freight trains run as usual.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

Washington, Wednesday, Aug. 24.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The official recapitulation of the public debt up to yesterday, shows it to be $1,859,274,000, or $9,561,000 more than the previous week's statement. The unpaid requisitions are nearly $80,000,000, and the amount in the treasury over $18,000,000. The debt bearing no interest has been decreased $9,632,000, while the debt bearing interest in lawful money has been increased $17,000,000, and the debt bearing interest in coin $2,000,000.

MOSBY'S GUERRILLAS.

Mosby's men appeared in the vicinity of Fall's Church last night, and this morning at 5 o'clock the garrison of the stockade at Annandale, consisting of 275 men of the Sixteenth New-York Cavalry, was attacked by the enemy, under the leadership of Mosby, who had with him two pieces of artillery, and from two to three hundred men. On taking his position Mosby demanded the surrender of the garrison, which was refused, whereupon he opened fire with his guns, the cannonading lasting three quarters of an hour. The garrison still holding out, Mosby withdrew.

Annandale is about ten miles from Alexandria.

RETURNING REGIMENT.

The One Hundred and Forty-seventh Ohio Regiment, one hundred days' men, have passed through Washington on their way home, their time having expired. They, like other regiments of that State, paid their respects to the President, who thanked them for the service they had rendered the country, and exhorted them to resist every influence which had a tendency to lessen their patriotism.

THE HUDSON'S BAY AGRICULTURAL COMPANY.

Alexander S. Johnson, of New-York, has been appointed Commissioner under the treaty of July, 1863, to settle the claims of the Hudson's Bay and Puget Sound Agricultural Company, in the place of Daniel S. Dickinson, declined.

MILITARY PREFERRED TO CIVIL AUTHORITY.

Petitions are circulating in Alexandria and beyond its limits, for signatures, addressed to Military Gov. Hough, asking for the substitution of the military for the civil power, as in the recent case at Norfolk. Should the prayer be granted, Gov. Pierpont will, as a consequence, be suspended in his functions, and the State Government in that portion of Virginia over which he presides, abolished. The Alexandria *Journal*, the official paper, strongly condemns the movement, and says some of the petitioners are men of standing, while the others are squatters and known disloyalists.

The Teeth and the Draft.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Under the caption of "False Teeth and the Draft," in this day's Times, "W. S." inquires how far the loss of the natural teeth exempts a person from military service. The editor adds that the exemption depends upon the decision of the examining surgeon, who, perchance, might turn the toothless non-combatant to serve in the artillery force. A man without teeth can neither masticate nor digest "hard tack," salt pork and other military food. The Provost examining officers at the military office of the Provost-Marshal, Sixth-avenue, this morning granted exemption to a man without teeth, as physically incapacitating the applicant from military service.

Very respectfully, M. D.

New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 24, 1864.

Shall the Union be Preserved.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The exempt soldiers are organizing at Cooper Institute, and intend to have a hand in the great strife for maintaining the Government of the United States.

Shall the veterans who have experienced the advantages of republican institutions not be allowed an opportunity to again test their love of country? It is proposed to organize a regiment and to procure appointments in such capacities as are most desirable.

Forward, march, and register your names this day at Room No. 24. LIBERTY AND UNION.

New-York, Aug. 25, 1864.

Atlantic Boat Club.—At the annual election of the Atlantic Boat Club of Hoboken, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Theodore M. Tuthill; Vice-President, William T. Frink; Secretary, Charles E. Tuthill; Treasurer, Matthias B. Arnold.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price Five Cents.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments, from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the Weekly Times has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "Weekly Record," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country on the following terms: One copy one year, $2; three copies one year, $5; ten copies one year, $15; twenty copies one year, $25. To any one who will send us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year.

Union Hall,

SARATOGA SPRINGS.

In answer to numerous inquirers, and in compliance with the request of a large number of guests, we shall not close our Hotel this season until Saturday, Oct. 1.

GRAND BALL ON FRIDAY, 2D.

W. W. LELAND & CO.

Pennsylvania Invasion.

THE REBELS BURN TOWNS, BUT CANNOT BURN THE HERRING'S SAFE.

Chambersburgh, Aug. 15, 1864.

Messrs. Farrel, Herring & Co.:

Gents: On the 30th of last month we had our place of business burnt by the rebels. We had one of your Safes in our store at the time; the Safe fell to the cellar, where we had a stock of tar, turpentine, oils, &c. The heat was so intense that we despaired of saving any of the contents.

Judge of our surprise, on opening it, to find our books in order. A few papers were discolored by steam, but sustained no injury.

Please send us another Safe, same size.

HUBER & TOLBERT.

ANOTHER.

Chambersburgh, Aug. 15, 1864.

Messrs. Farrel, Herring & Co.:

Gents.: I have had in use one of your unequaled safes for a period of four years. My law office was entirely consumed in the fearful conflagration of this place on July 30. The safe fell into the cellar, where it has lain among the ruins until this date. To-day it was removed, and found too hot to bare the naked hand; it was necessary to cool it with water before opening it. Yet, after having passed through this extraordinary fire, and remaining hot for sixteen days, the papers, although discolored by steam, are perfectly legible.

GEO. W. BREWER.

AND ANOTHER.

Chambersburgh, Aug. 15, 1864.

Messrs. Farrell, Herring & Co.:

Gents.: I had one of your Fire-Proof Safes at the time of the late rebel raid, on the 30th of July, when our town was burned out. The safe was in my brew-house. It came out all right. It saved my books and papers.

GEORGE LUDWIG.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES,

"the best fire-proof sa'e the world ever saw."

HERRING & CO.'S NEW PATENT BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, with Herring & Floyd's patent CRYSTALIZED IRON,

FIRE PROOF! POWDER PROOF! DRILL PROOF! manufactured and sold only by

HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

FARRELL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia.

HERRING & CO., Chicago.

A New Perfume.—Messrs. JOSEPH BURNETT & CO. have produced a new and most delightful perfume for the handkerchief, for which they have chosen the very appropriate name of "Florimel." Its odor is that of an exquisite bouquet of choice and delicate flowers without too much of that peculiar sweetness so common in French Extracts, which satiates and sickens the senses. Sold at first-class stores everywhere.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,

For children teething, cures dysentry and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels and cures wind-colic.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.

Sold by druggists generally.

Volunteers, Attention.—For the derangements of the system incidental to the change of diet, wounds, eruptions and exposures which every volunteer is liable to, there are no remedies so safe, convenient and reliable as HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug-store in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 35 cents, 88 cents and $1 40 per box or pot.

Wm. Knabe & Co.,

Manufacturers of GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS, BALTIMORE, MD.

Certificates of excellence from Thalberg, Gottschalk, Strakosch, J. Satter, and other leading artists. EVERY INSTRUMENT WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS. Price-lists promptly sent on application.

Italian Speranza.

A sure, safe and certain cure for intemperance. $1 per box, with full directions. Sent by mail prepaid upon receipt of price.

FARNSWORTH & CO., No. 78 Cedar-st., New-York.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read

MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,

A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

The Last Week.

Buy your Matches now, before the stamp tax goes on and doubles the price.

The Diamond Parlor Match, the best in the world, are selling cheaper than any others, at the LODI MANUFACTURING CO'S. No. 66 Cortlandt-st.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Weed Sewing-Machine Co.'s Highest Premium Lock-Stitch Machines, No. 506 Broadway, N. Y.

Artificial Limbs.—B. FRANK PALMER, LL.D., supplies the best for officers, soldiers and civilians. No. 447 Broadway, New-York; Philadelphia and Boston.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES. No. 625 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

For the Hair and Skin—Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all druggists.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

MARRIED.

Hosford—Turrill.—On Wednesday, Aug. 24, at Middlebury, Vt., by Rev. S. W. Cozzens, D. D., F. J. Hosford and D. Eliza Turrill, daughter of the late Joel Turrill, Esq.

DIED.

Brice.—On Wednesday morning, Aug. 24, after a short illness, Mary, the beloved wife of Councilman John Brice, aged 38 years.

Her funeral will take place on Friday, the 26th inst., from her late residence, No. 252 West 32d-st., at 9 A. M., and proceed to St. Michael's Church, West 32d-st., near 9th-av., where a solemn Requiem Mass will be said for the repose of her soul. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

Cock.—At Locust Valley, L. I., on Sunday morning, Aug. 21, Isaac S. Cock, aged 55 years.

Conkling.—On Wednesday, Aug. 17, at Round Swamp, Suffolk County, L. I., of diphtheria, Eddie Raymond, youngest son of Erastus A. and Lydia M. Conkling, of Brooklyn, aged 12 years, 2 months and 25 days.

Doak.—Drowned, at Great Falls, Md., on Tuesday, Aug. 23, Sergt. Wm. H. Doak, Company F, 84th Regiment N. G. S. N. Y.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

De Clark.—At Nanuet, Rockland County, N. Y., on Tuesday, Aug. 23, Mrs. Catharine De Clark, formerly a resident of Prairie City, Ill.

Her remains were interred in Oak Hill Cemetery at Nyack.

De Groot.—On Tuesday morning, Aug. 23, John S. De Groot, in the 3th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the deceased, and those of his late uncle, Benj. S. Penniman, are most respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 6 Harrison-st., without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

Everit.—On Wednesday morning, Aug. 24, Lansing, only son of Thomas and Caroline L. Everit, aged 1 year and 15 days.

The funeral will take place on Friday afternoon, Aug. 26, at 3 P. M., from the house of George E. Dixby, No. 75 Clark-st., Brooklyn.

Graham.—At Tarrytown, on Wednesday, Aug. 24, Mrs. Sarah O. Graham, widow of the late Andrew Graham, in the 84th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and her daughter-in-law, Laura Graham, and grandson, Jerauld Graham, are invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Thursday,) Aug. 25, at 3 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, without further invitation. Trains leave Chambers-st. at 12 o'clock, noon, and return at 5:10 and 6 P. M.

Howell.—On Wednesday, Aug. 24, Bertha, only daughter of J. and M. P. Howell, aged 4 years and 3 months.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Thursday,) the 25th inst., at 3½ P. M., from her parents' residence at Yonkers.

Yonkers papers please copy.

Haight.—On Monday, Aug. 22, Eveline Davis, wife of John B. Haight, aged 32 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday next, at 3 o'clock P. M., from St. Matthew's Church, Sussex-st., Jersey City.

Henderson.—On Wednesday, Aug. 24, Sarah Bertha, youngest child of Sanford M. and the late Sarah M. Henderson, aged 2 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at St. Peter's Church, Port Chester, this day, (Thursday,) the 25th inst., at 2 P. M.

Johnson.—On Tuesday evening, Aug. 23, Margaret Forrest Johnson, in the 45th year of her age, wife of Frederic Johnson.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from St. Stephen's Church, corner of Broome and Christie sts., on Friday, Aug. 26, at 1½ o'clock.

Jones.—At Sing Sing, N. Y., on Tuesday, Aug. 23, Alonzo V. Jones, son of the late John S. Jones, aged 41 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at St. Paul's Church, Sing Sing, this day, (Thursday,) Aug. 25, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

Ludlam.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, Aug. 23, Annie, youngest daughter of Jno. C. and Anna M. Ludlam, aged 2 years, 2 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 20 Elm-place, Brooklyn, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

California papers please copy.

Loper.—On Tuesday, Aug. 23, at Stonington, Conn., at the residence of her grand parents, Marie Van Wyk Stinson, only daughter of the late William H. and Annie M. Loper, aged 3 months.

Remains interred in family vault at St. Paul's Church, Philadelphia.

Messmore.—In Belleville N. J., on Tuesday, Aug. 23, James Edward, second son of J. F. and Jeannie E. Messmore, aged 8 months and 10 days.

McVickar.—At Long Branch, on Wednesday, Aug. 24, Fanny, infant and only daughter of William A. and Fanny E. McVickar.

The funeral services will be held at Trinity Church, New-York, on Friday, the 26th inst., at 12 M.

Robbins.—On Sunday, Aug. 21, at sea, on board the steamer *Arago*, on her voyage from Port Royal to New-York, Chauncey G. Robbins, of Kensington, Conn.

Pell.—At Newport, R. I., on Sunday, Aug. 21, after a brief illness, Julia C., daughter of the late Ferris Pell.

Thompson.—On Tuesday, Aug. 23, Hannah Thompson, wife of Joseph Thompson, in the 51st year of her age.

The funeral services will take place this day, (Thursday,) Aug. 25, at 2 o'clock P. M., at her late residence, No. 59 6th-st., one door from South 3d-st., Williamsburgh.

Vermilye.—On Wednesday, Aug. 24, at noon, in the Village of Armonk, Westchester County, N. Y., Rev. Isaac D. Vermilye, aged 45 years.

Notice of funeral services will be given in this evening and to-morrow morning's papers.

Wickham.—On Tuesday, Aug. 23, John Hoyt Wickham, son of James Wickham, aged 35 years, 1 month and 21 days.

His remains will be conveyed to Sussex County, N. J., for interment.

Orange and Sussex County papers please copy.

Woodruff.—At Morristown, N. J., on Saturday, Aug. 20, Emily Bailey, wife of the late John O. Woodruff, and daughter of the late John D. Keese.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Wm. H. Fleming, No. 67 West 45th-st., on Thursday, the 25th inst., at 3 P. M.

Witte.—At Morristown, N. J., on Tuesday, Aug. 23, Theodor Peek, infant son of Melchior C. G. and Mary E. Witte, aged 5 months and 15 days.

Zimmerman.—At Salatiga, Island of Java, on Friday, May 27, of liver complaint, in the 35th year of his age, William H. Zimmerman, formerly of this City.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOW READY, BY D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway, N. Y.

THE PAST AND THE PRESENT.

Mr. S. B. Ruggles' SEMI-CENTENNIAL ADDRESS. AT YALE COLLEGE, July 27, 1864.

CONTENTS:

Academic Progress of the College in fifty years—Advances in Astronomy and Geology—Elevating Influence of Studies of Nature—Oratory of Pericles and Webster—Historical Accessories of College Class of 1814—President Dwight—Napoleon's Wars with England—Freedom of the World Endangered.

Opposing Theories of National and State Sovereignty, Incapable of Compromise—Clinton's "Continental System" of Public Works—Their Importance to the Union—Steam and Electricity—Ability to pay the Public Debt.

Civic Administration of Louis Napoleon—His Interoceanic Canal—Will he interfere in aid of Slavery—Barbarian Warfare against Light-houses—Duty to uphold the Union.

ALSO,

Mr. Ruggles' Reports to the International Statistical Congress at Berlin, on the Resources of the United States, and to the Secretary of State on Uniform Weights, Measures and Coins.

HOME JOURNAL.

The HOME JOURNAL for the week ending Aug. 27, is a brilliant number. The following may be found in its columns under the several headings.

CONTENTS:

PAGE I.

Serenade for a Venetian Air, Poem, by Gerard Temple.

Part I of My Mission, a fine story in two parts, by E. Almy.

Two Months in the Forrest, a description of life in the woods, by Tahawus.

Poetry in the Toad.

Sketch of Askern, the new English hangman, who is to replace the famous Calcraft.

PAGE II.

A Highland Obituary—the leading article, by N. P. Willis.

Plundering from Letters More or Less Private—embracing special correspondence from Newport, Saratoga and the White Mountains, respectively by "C. F.," by "Tranquilla" and, by Phœbe Cary.

Petticoat News—Spicy paragraphs of special interest to ladies.

Conversation News—Subjects most talked of in society.

Personal—being a column of brief paragraphs concerning people all over the world who are prominently before the public, giving their whereabouts, doings, etc.

PAGE III.

Responsive Lines, a most exquisite poem, by F.

Foreign Chit-Chat.—Under this head is gathered the cream of French, English, and other foreign journals—giving all the "tit bits" of news and gossip in court and other circles.

Amusements.—Criticisms of the Drama.

Latest Literature.—Reviews of new books.

PAGE IV.

The Dead Soldier, a poem, by Mary E. Neary.

Universal Language, a scientific article, by Edward B. Freeland.

A Book on Jests.—A column of extracts from Mark Lemon's new book, just issued in London.

The Ethics of Suicide.

The Waste Basket—Department devoted to wit and humor, besides much other instructive, entertaining and readable matter.

Typographically the HOME JOURNAL sustains its well-earned reputation of being a model of neatness and beauty, and is printed on the finest of white paper.

For sale everywhere. Single copies Six Cents. Office No. 107 Fulton-st.

N. P. WILLIS & MORRIS PHILLIPS, Publishers.

PRECOCIOUS FEROCITY.

A MONSTER CHILD-MURDER AT PATERSON, N. J.

TWO LITTLE GIRLS OF SEVEN AND TEN YEARS, THE MURDERERS.

They Kidnap an Infant Two Years Old.

They Strip the Child Entirely Naked.

They Throw it into a Well Over Twenty Feet in Depth.

A Rabble of Vagrant Children Witness the Tragedy.

Wild Scene at the Well.

The Youthful Felons Burn the Child's Clothing in a Stove.

Excitement Over the Lost Child.

DISCOVERY OF THE BODY.

Great Shock of the Neighboring Public.

ARREST OF THE MURDERERS AND THE CORONER'S INQUEST.

Committal for "Wilful Murder."

Shocking Evidence of Deliberate Atrocity.

Full Confession of the Criminals.

They are Lodged in the County Jail.

Remarkable Instance of Family Depravity.

Neglected Youthful Education Illustrated.

Rare Sweetness of the Murdered Child.

Its Burial.

READ NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.

READY ON FRIDAY MORNING.

THOSE PECULIAR BOOKS, PUBLISHED by CALVIN BLANCHARD, 30 Ann-st. You can get them by mail, "O. K.," or by express, "C. O. D." Send your address, on a stamped envelope, for catalogue.

PAPER-BAG EMPORIUM.

The celebrated PATENT MACHINE PAPER BAGS, of all kinds and sizes, are now offered at wholesale and retail, plain or printed, at the Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory, No. 25 Pearl-st., corner of Whitehall.

B. E. CLARK & CO.

THE PITCHERS! THE PLATED PITCHERS!!

Yes—THE PATENT DOUBLE-PLATED ICE PITCHERS, more beautiful than ever, more heavily plated than formerly, and the demand for them exceeding that of any previous season. The supply is limited, most of our workmen having gone to the front to defend

THE OLD FLAG.

We would therefore recommend to our friends to make an early application for them at the store of

LUCIUS HART & CO., Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from Aug. 15, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars, or some multiple of fifty dollars.

The notes will be transmitted to the owners free of transportation charges, as soon after the receipt of the original Certificates of Deposit as they can be prepared.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upward for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent., which will be paid by the Treasury Department upon the receipt of a bill for the amount, certified to by the officer with whom the deposit was made. No deductions for commissions must be made from the deposits.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

It is a National Savings Bank, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security.* Any savings bank which pays its depositors in United States notes considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it *cannot* pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in Government securities or in notes or bonds payable in Government paper.

It is equally convenient as a temporary or permanent investment. The notes can always be sold for within a fraction of their face and accumulated interest, and are the best security with banks as collaterals for discounts.

CONVERTIBLE INTO A SIX PER CENT. 5-20 GOLD BOND.

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than *nine per cent. premium,* and before the war the premium on six per cent. U. S. Stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special act of Congress *exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation.* On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the Government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only, is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

While the Government offers the most liberal terms for its loans, it believes that the very strongest appeal will be to the loyalty and patriotism of the people.

Duplicate certificates will be issued for all deposits. The party depositing must indorse upon the original certificate the denomination of notes required, and whether they are to be issued in blank or payable to order. When so indorsed it must be left with the officer receiving the deposit, to be forwarded to the Treasury Department.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, corner of Wall and Nassau-sts.

First National Bank of New-York, No. 4 Wall-st.

Second National Bank of New-York, 23d-st. and Broadway.

Third National Bank of New-York, No. 5 Nassau-st.

Fourth National Bank of New-York, 27 and 29 Pine-st.

Fifth National Bank of New-York, No. 338 3d-av.

Sixth National Bank of New-York, 6th-av. and Broadway.

Eighth National Bank of New-York, No. 650 Broadway.

Ninth National Bank of New-York, No. 363 Broadway.

Tenth National Bank of New-York, No. 240 Broadway.

Central National Bank of New-York, No. 71 Duane-st.

National Exchange Bank of New-York, No. 184 Greenwich-st.

And by all National Banks, which are depositaries of public money,

AND ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS throughout the country will doubtless AFFORD FACILITIES TO SUBSCRIBERS.

RECENT TESTS OF VALENTINE & BUTLER'S ALUM PATENT FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.

New-York, Aug. 20, 1864.

Messrs. Valentine & Butler:

Gentlemen: The Alum Patent Fire and Burglar Proof Safe, purchased of you about four years since, had its fire proof qualities thoroughly tested on the afternoon of the 12th inst., at which time my carpenter-shop, No. 12 Doyer-st., was, with all its contents, excepting safe, entirely destroyed by fire. On opening the safe we were pleased to find the books and papers entirely uninjured.

Yours, respectfully, P. VREDENBURGH.

New-Haven, Aug. 20, 1864.

Messrs. Thomson & Co., New-Haven:

Gentlemen: We desire to express to you, and through you to Messrs. Valentine & Butler, our appreciation of the fire proof qualities of the Alum Patent Safe. On the morning of the 20th inst., our carriage manufactory, located on the corner of Chapel and Hamilton sts., was entirely destroyed by fire. All of our valuable books and papers, together with a considerable amount of money, were deposited in one of Valentine & Butler's small Alum Patent Fire Proof Safes, (size No. 1,) which was subjected to one of the most severe tests on record. The safe fell into the cellar, and remained in the ruins seven hours, exposed to the most tremendous heat; but we were delighted to find, upon opening it this morning, that the contents were all preserved in *good condition*—none of the books, papers or money being burnt in the least. We cheerfully recommend it to all as being emphatically a *Fire Proof Safe,* and as long as we have use for one we want none other. As soon as we get reinstated in business we will call on you for another of about the same size.

Yours, very truly, DURHAM & BOOTH.

The Alum Patent Safes are not only fire proof, but burglar proof, and entirely free from dampness.

VALENTINE & BUTLER, Patentees and Sole Manufacturers, Nos. 78 and 80 Walker-st., New-York.

BAGS FOR BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.

We are now having made, especially for the buckwheat trade, paper bags to hold 10 pounds, 12½ pounds and 25 pounds. The best Buckwheat bag ever offered. Sold wholesale and retail, and neatly printed to order, at the Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory, No. 25 Pearl-st., corner of Whitehall.

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DEALERS IN UNITED STATES SECURITIES EXCLUSIVELY. JOHN E. MURRAY & CO., No. 11 Broad-st., near Wall.

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Of all descriptions, from twenty-five dollars to seven hundred dollars each, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st. Closed on Saturdays at 3 o'clock.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—SEVENTY-five per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND

SIX PER CENT BONDS OF 1894.

Entire Authorized Debt of the State, $4,000,000.

Interest provided for by Special Tax, and payable 1st of August and February, in the City of New-York.

For sale by

G. S. ROBBINS & SON,
No. 54 William-st.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
will receive subscriptions to the
NEW 7.30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN.

These notes are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, maturing in THREE YEARS from Aug. 15, 1864—interest payable semi-annually in currency, at the rate of 7 3-10 PER CENT. per annum.

The notes are payable in Currency at maturity, or convertible into 5.20 SIX PER CENT. BONDS, with interest, payable in Gold.

All deposits made prior to Aug. 15, will draw interest at same rate.

The usual commissions allowed on this Loan and also on the 10.40 Loan.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including

U. S. 5.20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.
MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased.

REDEMPTION OF $946,700 "SOLDIERS' SUBSTITUTE AND RELIEF FUND BONDS,"
OF THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK,
Payable Sept. 1, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the "Soldiers' Substitute and Relief Fund Bonds," of the County of New-York, becoming due and payable Sept 1, 1864, with the interest thereon, will be paid on that day, on the presentation of said bonds at this office.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $946,700 OF "SOLDIERS' SUBSTITUTE AND RELIEF REDEMPTION BONDS," OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office, until THURSDAY, Aug. 25, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of nine hundred and forty-six thousand seven hundred dollars of "Soldiers' Substitute and Relief Redemption Bonds," of the County of New-York, authorized by Chapter 7 of the law of 1864, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor May 4, 1864.

The said bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will [illegible] the 1st day of [illegible] hundred and forty-six thousand seven hundred [illegible] November, 1884.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, at the Broadway Bank, on THURSDAY, the first day of September, 1864, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from Sept. 1, 1864.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Soldiers' Substitute and Relief Redemption Bonds," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the County.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 6, 1864.

PROPOSALS FOR $243,000 JERSEY CITY SEVEN PER CENT. COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Banking-House of Fisk & Hatch, No. 38 Wall-st., New-York, and at the Comptroller's Office, City Hall, Jersey City, until TUESDAY, Aug. 30, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for two hundred and forty-three thousand dollars of the Jersey City Loan for war purposes, authorized by act of Legislature of New-Jersey, Feb. 19, 1864, and by resolution of the Common Council of Jersey City, passed Aug. 9, and approved Aug. 12, 1864.

These bonds will be coupon bonds, one thousand dollars each, with interest at seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first day of May and November in each year, at the Merchants' Exchange Bank, New-York, or at the Hudson County Bank, Jersey City, the principal of said bonds payable November 1, 1889.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the City Treasurer at the Hudson County Bank the sums awarded to them, respectively, when they will receive from him a receipt to be exchanged for the bonds when prepared. Interest will be allowed from the date of deposit.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Jersey City Loan for War Purposes," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to "A. A. Gaddis, Chairman of the Committee on Finance of the Common Council of Jersey City."

The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids if they deem it to the interest of the city, and no bids at less than par will be considered.

A. A. GADDIS,
THOS. B. DECKER,
WM. H. NAFEW,
Committee on Finance.

PROPOSALS FOR $500,000 VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS' FAMILY AID FUND BONDS, No. 10.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office, until WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of August, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the purchase of the whole or any part of the sum of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars of the "Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds, No. 10," authorized by an Ordinance of the Corporation, passed August 10, 1864, and an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 6, 1863.

The said Bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed November 1, 1874.

The proposals will state the amount of Bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City (at the Broadway Bank) the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive Bonds for equal amounts of the par value thereof, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds, No. 10," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if the interests of the Corporation require it.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 10, 1864.

WALDEN, WILLARD & McILVAINE,
BANKERS,
NO. 17 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.
Orders solicited for purchase and sale of U. S. Securities of all kinds, Quartermasters' Vouchers, Specie and Exchange.
All claims against Government purchased.
REFER TO
Bank of the Republic, CHAS. H. MARSHALL, Esq.,
OPDYKE, LOESCHIGK & Co., FRANCIS SKIDDY, Esq.,
JOHN J. CRANE, Esq., P. W. ENGS, Esq.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK
NO. 650 BROADWAY,
Near Bleecker-st.
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.
Subscriptions received for the new popular
7.3-10 LOAN.
And the entire commission of $2 50 on each $1,000 allowed.
10-40 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1864.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until the 10th of September, proximo, for $200,000 of the Consolidated Mortgage and Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company.

These bonds were issued in March, 1863, interest at 6 per cent., payable semi-annually on presentation of coupons, August and February, are limited to an aggregate amount of not exceeding $5,000,000, and are redeemable in thirty years from their date.

They were issued for the purpose of consolidating the entire mortgage debt of the Company, and are secured by a mortgage upon the whole of its railroad, including its City railroads.

The mortgage provides for a sinking fund to be applied semi-annually to the purchase and cancellation of the bonds. It further provides for the application of the proceeds of sale of the real estate of the Company south of 42d-st. to the purchase and extinguishment of the bonds.

A sufficient number of the bonds have been set aside to pay the existing mortgages, as they become due.

Further information can be had on application at this office. WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

FOR SALE—STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS Five per cent. Coupon Bonds, due in 1894. Interest and principal payable in gold. Apply to BLAKE BROS. & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

THE MOUNT VISTA GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY

will commence work on their claim in a few weeks, and it is expected they will be able to pay a

DIVIDEND OF AT LEAST TWENTY PER CENT.

by the 1st of January. A few shares can still be secured at $5 each, by immediate application.

For further information, call at the office, No. 151 Broadway, or address

MOUNT VISTA GOLD AND SILVER MINING CO.,
Box No. 5,365 New-York.

Send for a pamphlet.

$2,000,000 LOAN OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a Loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor June 15, 1864, entitled "An Ordinance to Provide for the Procurement of Volunteers for the Armies of the Union, as Part and Parcel of the Quota of the City and County of New-York, Under any Future Call of the President for Men."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office on and after SATURDAY, the 18th June, inst., and will remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amount subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will receive Bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1865, with interest from the date of payment, at the rate of six per cent, per annum.

Our fellow-citizens, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to coöperate with the Board of Supervisors in the benevolent and patriotic purpose of supplying the quota of men from this County, on the call of the President for more men for the army, soon to be made public, without resorting to a draft for that purpose. Action will not be taken to raise volunteers under the ordinance referred to, until a sufficient amount is subscribed to warrant the Committee in proceeding in this matter.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 18, 1864.

PROPOSAL FOR A LOAN FOR $250,000. FOR RICHMOND COUNTY, STATEN ISLAND, FOR WAR PURPOSES. SEVEN PER CENT. COUPON BONDS OF $500 AND $1,000. INTEREST PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY.

Proposals for these bonds will be received at the banking-house of EINSTEIN, ROSENFELD & CO., No. 8 Broad st., New-York, until Aug. 27, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M. Said bonds will be issued under authority of the law passed Feb. 9, 1864, and under a regulation of the Board of Supervisors adopted July 28, 1864, and will be issued for either ten, fifteen or twenty-five years, at the option of bidders.

Parties making proposals will state amount, denominations, time and price per hundred dollars. Proposals will only be considered if accompanied by a deposit of five per cent. of the amount bid for. Balance to be paid for on delivery of bonds, about ten days after awarding of bids. Bids should be addressed to J. T. VAN VLECK, Committee on Richmond County Bonds, and will be opened in presence of the undersigned committee.

DR. ANDERSON,
J. T. VAN VLECK,
JOHN BECHTEL,
HY. MENDALL,
P. S WANDELL,
WM. CORRIE,
DR. CAVALTIE,
Committee on Bonds.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
BY
H. J. MESSENGER, Banker,
No. 139 BROADWAY, New-York.
¼ Commission allowed to Banks and Bankers.
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. 6s of 1881, and all other U. S. SECURITIES bought and sold, and furnished to order.
STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.
Accounts received from Banks, Bankers, and individuals.
Four per cent interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Designated as a depository and financial agent of the United States,
Nos. 27 and 29 PINE-ST.,
two doors below the Sub-Treasury.
Have on hand and receive subscriptions for the 10-40 bonds, convert the 7.30s into 1881 bonds, and attend to all business connected with the Government Loans. Parties can avoid the inconvenience of addressing Government by applying to this Bank.
MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

RICHMOND COUNTY BOUNTY BONDS $250,000 COUPON BONDS.

Proposals will be received by the Treasurer of Richmond County until SATURDAY, Aug. 27, 1864, for $250,000 of Richmond County Bonds, issued by authority of law passed Feb. 9, 1864, and under resolution of Board of Supervisors, adopted July 28, 1864.

Communications addressed to PETER S. WANDEL, County Treasurer, Box No. 30, Stapleton, will receive immediate attention.

PETER S. WANDEL, County Treasurer.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK,
Corner 35th-st., Broadway and 6th-av.,
Will receive subscriptions to the new 7-30 Treasury Notes at the Bank, and at the Bank of the Commonwealth. Ten-Forty Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
C. DARLING, President.
J. W. B. DOBLER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 16, 1864.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company held this day, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, In the mortgage given by this company to the trustees to secure their construction bonds, it was agreed that the moneys received upon sales of the lands mortgaged, as fast as received, be applied to the cancellation of said bonds, and it has become necessary for this purpose to take up a portion of the bonds in pursuance of a provision contained in each bond, the company may "pay the same at any time to be named by them by adding to the principal a sum equal to twenty per cent. thereof."

Resolved, That the Company will, on the first day of October next, pay the seven per cent bonds for one thousand dollars each, numbered from one to three thousand, (1 to 3,000,) with twenty (20) per cent. added to the principal thereof, upon surrender at its office in the City of New-York; and that it doth hereby name the first day of October, 1864, as the time when the principal of said bonds shall be paid, after which day interest upon them will cease.

Resolved, That the holders of the scrip stock of this Company be required to pay the unpaid ten per cent. upon the stock held by them respectively, on or before the twenty-sixth day of September next, at the office of the company in the City of New-York; and that upon all sums unpaid, interest will be charged from that day; and that after the twenty-sixth day of September next, no transfer shall be made of stock which shall not be paid in full. THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MENDOTA MINING COMPANY OF LAKE SUPERIOR, No. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1864.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—Pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Directors, ten thousand (10,000) shares of the Company's reserved stock are hereby offered to the shareholders at the par value of $5 per share. The amount for which each shareholder is entitled to subscribe, is one share for every seven shares of his present holding. Application must be made to the Secretary by holders wishing to avail themselves of this privilege, on or before the 25th inst. The entire amount of this stock not taken at that date, will be allotted to the first applicants. The Trustees beg leave to inform the stockholders that the above issue of stock is made to provide means for the speedy opening of the harbor at Lac La Belle, and that parties have already agreed to take all the stock not absorbed by the stockholders in pursuance of the above notice, at its par value. The work on the harbor improvement is contracted for, and will be proceeded with at once.

MATT. TAYLOR, Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st.

THIS BANK IS NOW READY TO DELIVER the United States 7 3-10 notes to all subscribers who deposited for them on or before 10th inst.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 26, 1864. D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD, SARATOGA SPRINGS, Aug. 18, 1864.

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST SEPTEMBER next on the bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date at the Bank of the State of New-York, in the City of New-York.

WM. H. WARREN, Treasurer.

BUCHANAN FARM OIL COMPANY.—The subscription book to the capital stock of the Buchanan Farm Oil Company, is open at the office of WESTON DE BILLIER & CO., No. 24 Exchange-place.

$4,000 WANTED—ON UNDOUBTED SECURITY, at 7 per cent. Address J. D., No. 84 Murray-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE in sums of from $3,000 to $20,000. Apply to ADAMS & YOUNG, No. 170 Broadway.

RAILROAD IRON AND CAR WHEELS AND AXLES WANTED.—Holders of lots, new or second-hand, may find sale by sending particulars to Box No. 744 Post-office.

DIVIDENDS.

THE NEW PATRIOTIC LOAN.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
will receive subscriptions to the new
SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

The notes will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, with interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent., or one cent. per day on each $50, payable semi-annually. They will be dated Aug. 15, 1864, and will be payable at the end of three years in current funds, or convertible into five-twenty six per cent bonds, payable, principal and interest, in gold.

On all payments made prior to Aug. 15, interest will be allowed, and after date interest will be charged.

☞ Liberal arrangements will be made with banks, bankers and dealers.

SUBSCRIPTIONS ALSO RECEIVED FOR THE TEN-FORTY LOAN.

All kinds of Government securities bought and sold at market rates.

☞ Special attention given to the conversion of the old 7-30 notes into the six per cent. bonds of 1881.

Holders of amounts less than $500 can now avail themselves of the privilege of conversion, as the bonds of 1881 will hereafter be issued in denominations of $50 and $100, as well as the larger denominations heretofore issued. In converting the notes due Aug. 19, interest will be adjusted to that date.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.

DIVIDEND

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 130 Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1864.

The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Five per Cent, free of Government tax, payable on demand.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK, NO. 82 NASSAU-ST

OPEN EVERY DAY.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits made now will draw four months' interest in January next.
LUTHER C. CARTER, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M.; Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 10 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. Deposits made on or before Sept. 1, will draw interest from that date.
THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
B. W. BULL, Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS seamstress, who can cut and fit children's clothes, and do all kinds of family sewing; has the best of City references; also a first-class waitress in a first-class family. Apply immediately at the French Institute of M. C. GAILLARD, No. 61 5th-av., near 9th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as first class laundress; understands French fluting; has lived in the best of private families. Can be seen for two days at No. 64 West 18th-st., in basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and laundress; good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 445 4th-av, near 31st-st., over the liquor-store, 3d floor, front room.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN LADY, MIDDLE-aged, a situation as housekeeper or matron in a first-class seminary, hotel or gentleman's family; has experience, and the best of references. Address R. K., Box No. 869 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl as child's nurse; is capable of taking care of an infant from its birth, and can give the best of City reference; has lived three years in her last place. Can be seen at No. 73 West 17th-st, 3 doors of 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SMART, TIDY girl, as cook, washer and ironer, or do general housework; has the best of reference. Call at No. 101 West 15th-st., in the rear, between the 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN in a respectable family as chambermaid and waitress; or can do plain sewing and needlework; City references can be given. Call for two days at No. 113 West 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, for chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in washing and ironing; can be seen, for two days, at No. 3 White's-place, West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A TIDY WOMAN, WITH EXCELLENT City reference, a situation as cook and laundress, or laundress and chambermaid; does up linens in style; wages $9. Call at No. 142 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A TIDY GIRL, WHO IS NOT afraid of work, a situation as general servant, or as chambermaid and waitress; washes and irons well; wages $7. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress or nurse and seamstress, by a young woman highly recommended; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 West 11th-st, near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH PROTestant to do general housework; is a good washer and ironer and good plain cook. Call at No 179 3d-av., between 17th and 18th sts., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to cook and assist with washing; good City references. Call at No. 91 West 19th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a first-class young man; understands his business thoroughly; is strictly temperate, honest and capable. This is a rare opportunity for any gentleman who is in want of a superior man. Apply at Room No 14, No. 78 Cedar-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AND ENERGETIC man, with first-class City reference, a situation as collector, assistant book-keeper, or in any capacity where close attention to the interests of his employer will be appreciated. Address E., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a man with a small family; understands gardening in all its branches. A note addressed to M. S., New-Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y., will receive attention. Can be communicated with for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD MAN as gardener, or farmer and gardener; he understands his business thoroughly; can give good references. Call or address, for three days, H. T., at Smith's seed-store, No. 65 Liberty-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE single man as coachman in a private family; is willing and obliging; best of City and country references given; no objection to the country. Address J. M., Box No. 217 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SINGLE ENGlishman, as coachman and gardener; can milk, &c.; is strictly temperate; has 10 years' good references. Call or address S. T., No. 9 Chatham-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT married man as coachman and gardener; has good references from his last employer. Address for two days, B. S. E., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a single man; thoroughly understands his business; the best City reference. Address W., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

IRON.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUATION in the iron business, which he understands thoroughly in all its branches. Address IRON, Station E.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—MEN AND women of good address, to sell Ritchie's splendid steel portrait of MAJ.-GEN. GEO. B. McCLELLAN; good wages can be made. Apply to DERBY & MILLER, Publishers No. 5 Spruce-st.

WANTED—A BOOK-KEEPER; ONE WHO HAS a knowledge of the plumbing and gas fixtures business preferred; must be a good penman, and quick and correct in figures. Address GAS FIXTURES, Box No. 139 *Times* Office, in applicant's hand writing.

WANTED—A LADIES' MAID AND SEAMstress; one who thoroughly understands her business, and can be well recommended; Italian, French, Spanish or German preferred. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, German, Scotch or English, as nurse for young children and for light chamberwork; must be good tempered and obliging. Apply, with good references, at No. 97 Reade st., up stairs.

WANTED—AN ENGRAVER; A YOUNG MAN from 17 to 20 years of age, to engrave on ivory. A good workman may receive good wages and steady employment, at No. 571 Broadway, second floor.

WANTED—A VERY GOOD COOK. CITY REFerences required. Apply between 10 and 11 o'clock this morning at No. 94 Maiden-lane.

WANTED—A COACHMAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands his business and can come well recommended. Apply at No. 207 Water-st.

WANTED—IN A DRY GOODS COMMISSION house, a boy about 16 years of age. Address RICHARDS & COLLINS, Nos. 42 and 44 Murray-st.

PROOF-READERS WANTED—TO READ proof in this office, to whom a liberal compensation will be paid. Apply to M. F. GALE, composing-room. *Practical printers not eligible.*

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER, No. 18 State-st., NEW-YORK, July 27, 1864.

I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.

Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and sixty-five ($165) each.

GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

10,000 MEN WANTED
AS
VOLUNTEERS OR SUBSTITUTES
TO REPRESENT THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK
IN THE
ARMY AND NAVY.

PAYMENT TO VOLUNTEERS
FOR BOTH
ARMY AND NAVY.
BOUNTY.

For three years—County	$300
For three years—Government	300
Total	$600
For two years—County	$200
For two years—Government	200
Total	$400
For one year—County	$170
For one year—Government	100
Total	$270

HAND MONEY.

Any person enlisting a recruit for either two or three years, will receive in hand money	$20
For one year	$100

PAYMENT TO SUBSTITUTES.
FOR BOTH
ARMY AND NAVY.
BOUNTY.

County—For three years	$300
County—For two years	200
County—For one year	170

HAND MONEY.

Any person enlisting a substitute for either two or three years, will receive in hand money	$35
For one year	$100

Substitutes both in the Army and Navy are required to make out that they are exempt from draft for one of the following reasons:

1. That he is an alien.
2. That he has served two years in the Army or Navy during the present rebellion.
3. That he is under twenty years of age.

Volunteers for the Navy must be able to show that they reside in this County, and that they have been duly enrolled at their place of residence.

The County Volunteer Committee, under instructions of the Board of Supervisors, having filled all quotas under all calls up to this time, announce that they have recommenced the business of recruiting for the Army and Navy, with the view of raising the quota under the existing call by the President for men.

Recruits or Substitutes will be received, as formerly, at the County Volunteer Rooms in the Park, corner of Broadway and Chambers-street, and on the Battery.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.
County Volunteer Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

Dated NEW-YORK, July 16, 1864.

THE LARGEST BOUNTY
FOR
VOLUNTEERS AND SUBSTITUTES.

20,000 ONE-YEAR MEN WANTED FOR VOLUNTEERS AND SUBSTITUTES FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Cash bounty paid	$170
Hand money paid to the person bringing the recruit to enlist	100

If the recruit presents himself, or if the substitute is presented by the person for whom he goes as substitute, he (the recruit) will receive—

Cash bounty	$170
And the hand money	100
Total	$270

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
County Volunteer Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1864.

THE DRAFT.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.—GENTLEMEN RESIDING in the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City of New-York, comprising the Eighth Congressional District of the State, will be furnished promptly with alien substitutes and their exemption papers, (for three years,) correctly procured, by forwarding their orders to the office of the Merchants, Bankers and General Representative Volunteer Association, No. 428 Broadway, New-York.

N. B.—Money payable only when the representative is furnished and the exemption papers secured. Ladies wishing to send a representative to the army will have their orders promptly attended to and will have precedence. The Eighth District, under the superintendence of Capt. B. F. Manierre, Provost-Marshal, is furnishing more men in this way than any other District in the State, and with continued energy will probably fill its quota without a draft. Most of the representatives have been procured by the Merchants, Bankers and General Representative Volunteer Association, office No. 428 Broadway, New-York.

106TH REGIMENT, NEW-YORK STATE VOLUNTEERS.

Gentlemen who wish substitutes are invited to call at the headquarters of this regiment, No. 726 Broadway, corner of Astor-place. They can be brought directly into contact with the substitute, and whatever money is paid, will be paid to him. The advantage gained is that the man will get more than from the bounty broker, the principal will pay less, and the 106th Regiment will get the man, as he has a choice of what regiment he will go into.

NOTICE.

Gentlemen wishing to procure alien substitutes in advance of the draft, can have them mustered and exemption papers procured (for three years) from the Provost-Marshal of their district, by calling and leaving the number of their residence at the Merchants', Bankers' and General Volunteer and Substitute Association office, No. 428 Broadway, N. Y.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 24, 1864.

WANTED—SURGEONS AND ASSISTANT SURGEONS FOR COLORED TROOPS.—Candidates must be graduates of some regular Medical College, and must be examined by a Board of Medical Officers to be convened by the Surgeon-General. The board will determine whether the candidate will be appointed Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon, according to merit. Applications accompanied by one or more testimonials from respectable persons, as to moral character, &c., should be addressed to the Surgeon-General U. S. A., Washington, D. C., or to the Assistant Surgeon-General U. S. A., Louisville, Ky. Boards are now in session at Boston, New-York, Washington, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and New-Orleans.

ALSO WANTED—Hospital Stewards for Colored Regiments. Candidates must possess a fair English education, and be familiar with the compounding and dispensing of medicines. Application must be made as in the case of Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons. Compensation from $23 to $33 per month, with clothing, rations, fuel and quarters.

JOSEPH K. BARNES,
Acting Surgeon-General.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, New-York, April 16, 1864.

ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and eighty dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15½ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 35th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs.

STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

DRAFT INSURANCE OFFICE, No. 247 BROADWAY.—Insurance against draft for one year, $150; for two years, $200; for three years, $250, in all the States. Premiums not to be paid until after the draft. This office affords all those liable to the draft an opportunity to procure a substitute, in case they are drafted, for the above-named premiums. Agents wanted. Commission 10 per cent.

Send for circulars giving full particulars.
ALFRED KERSHAW, Proprietor.

ADVICE TO RECRUITS.—MEN AND GOOD sized boys call on us before you enlist and get the simple truth without any undue influence; then, if you decide to go either in the army or navy, for one, two or three years, we will get you the highest bounties paid.

MILTON & CO., No. 208 Broadway.

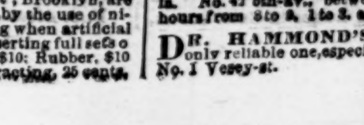
FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY.

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.
S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

DISCHARGED, WOUNDED SOLDIERS, members of returned regiments, and heirs of deceased soldiers having claims; also, seamen having prize claims, call on BROWN & SHELDON, Military Office, No. 2 Park-place.

MARBLE MANTELS.

The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn, Long Island, N.Y.



WEDDING CARDS.

French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc., at J. Everdell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St. For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 5, [illegible]

PROPOSALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, Aug. 22, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR EACH CLASS separately indorsed "Proposals for Class No. (name the class) for the navy-yard at (name the yard,)" will be received at this office until the 19th September next, at 1 o'clock P. M., at which hour the opening of the bids will be commenced, for furnishing and delivering at the several navy-yards named, the materials and articles embraced in printed schedules, which, with full instructions, will be furnished on application, and sent by mail, if so requested, to persons desiring to offer to contract for any or all of the classes named therein, by the commandants of the several navy-yards, for the classes for the yards under their command, or by the navy agent nearest thereto, or by the Bureau for any or all of the yards.

To prevent confusion and mistakes in sealing the offers, no bid will be received which contains classes for more than one yard in one envelope; nor any bid which is not perfect and complete in itself according to the forms of offer and guarantee, and each individual of a firm must sign the bid and contract.

Bidders are hereby cautioned and particularly notified that their offers must be in the form hereinafter prescribed and be mailed in time to reach their destination before the time expires for receiving them; *no bid will be considered which shall be received after the period stated, and no allowance will be made for failures of the mail.* All offers must be accompanied by a certified copy of the bidder's license.

To guard against offers being opened before the time appointed, bidders are requested to indorse on the envelope, above the address, and draw a line under the indorsement, thus:

"*Proposals for Class No. (name the class) for the Navy-yard at (name the yard.)*"

To the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Washington, D. C.

Instructions and forms of offer, the copies of the laws bearing on the subject, will be furnished by commandants of yards, navy agents, and the Bureau, on application to all or either of them.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Class No. 1, bricks; class No. 2, stone; class No. 5, oak and hard wood; class No. 6, white pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; class No. 7, lime, hair and plaster; class No. 8, cement; class No. 9, gravel and sand; class No 9½, moulding and fire sand and fire clay; class No. 10, slate; class No. 11, iron, iron nails and spikes; class No. 12, steel; class No. 13, pig iron; class No. 14, files; class No. 15, paints, oils and glass; class No. 16, ship chandlery; class No. 17, hardware; class No. 18, stationery; class No. 19, firewood; class No. 20, hay and straw; class No. 21, provender; class No. 22, charcoal; class No. 23, belting, packing and hose; class No. 24, sperm and lubricating oils; class No. 25, iron castings; class No. 26, augers; class No. 27, anthracite coal; class No. 29, bituminous Cumberland coal; class No. 31, copper and composition nails; class No. 32, machinery and tools; class A, cement paint.

BOSTON.

Class No. 1, bricks; class No. 2, stone; class No. 5, oak and hard wood; class No. 6, white pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; class No. 7, lime, hair and plaster; class No. 8, cement; class No. 9, gravel and sand; class No. 9½, moulding and fire sand and fire clay; class No. 11, iron, iron spikes and nails; class No. 12, steel; class No. 13, pig iron; class No. 14, files; class No. 15, paints, oils and glass; class No. 16, ship chandlery; class No. 17, hardware; class No. 18, stationery; class No. 19, firewood; class No. 20, hay and straw; class No. 21, provender; class No. 22, charcoal; class No. 23, belting, packing and hose; class No. 24, sperm and lucubrating oils; class No. 25, iron castings; class No. 26, augers; class No. 27, anthracite coal; class No. 29, bituminous Cumberland coal; class No. 30, semi-bituminous broad-top coal and Pictou; class No. 32, machinery and tools; class A, new joiner-shop; class B, H. B. Smith's patent boring and mortising machine.

NEW-YORK.

Class No. 1, bricks; class No 2, stone; class No. 2½, stone; class No. 4, yellow pine lumber; class No. 5, oak and hard wood; class No. 6, white pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; class No. 7, lime, hair and plaster; class No. 8, cement; class No. 9, gravel and sand; class No. 9½, moulding and fire-sand and fire-clay; class No. 10, slate; class No. 11, iron, iron spikes and nails; class No. 12, steel; class No. 13, pig iron; class No. 14, files; class No. 15, paints, oils and glass; class No. 16, ship chandlery; class No. 17, hardware; class No. 18, stationery; class No. 20, hay and straw; class No. 21, provender; class No. 22, charcoal; class No. 23, belting, packing and hose; class No. 24, sperm and lubricating oils; class No. 25, iron work, piping, &c.; class No. 26, augers; class No. 27, anthracite coal; class No. 30, semi-bituminous, broad-top coal; class No 31, copper and composition nails; class A, fire truck, &c.

PHILADELPHIA.

Class No. 1, bricks; class No. 2, stone; class No. 4, yellow pine timber; class No. 5, oak and hard wood; class No. 6, white pine, spruce juniper and cypress; class No. 7, lime, hair and plaster; class No. 9, gravel and sand; class No. 11, iron, iron spikes and nails; class No. 12, steel; class No. 14, files; class No. 15, paints, oils and glass; class No. 16, ship chandlery; class No. 17, hardware; class No. 18, stationery; class No. 19, firewood; class No. 20, hay and straw; class No. 21, provender; class No. 22, charcoal; class No 23, belting, backing and hose; class No. 24, sperm and lubricating oils; class No. 26, augers; class No. 27, anthracite coal; class No. 30, semi-bituminous, broad-top coal; class No. 32, machinery and tools; class A, bilge-water indicators; class B, spark arresters; class C, pitch-house.

NAVAL ASYLUM.

Class No. 1, clothing; class No 2, hats, boots, shoes, &c.; class No. 3, provisions; class No. 4, groceries; class No. 5, dry goods; class No. 6, bread, &c.; class No. 7, tobacco; class No. 8, coal; class No. 9, paints, oils, glass, &c; class No. 11, lumber; class No. 12, firewood; class No. 13, provender; class No. 14, miscellaneous; class No. 15, hardware; class No. 16, stationery.

WASHINGTON.

Class No. 1, bricks; class No. 2, stone; class No. 4, yellow pine lumber; class No. 5, oak and hard wood; class No. 6, white pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; class No. 7, lime, hair and plaster; class No. 8, cement; class No. 9, gravel and sand; class No. 9½, moulding and fire sand and fire clay; class No. 11, iron, iron nails and spikes; class No. 12, steel; class No. 13, pig-iron; class No. 14, files; class No. 15, paints, oils and glass; class No. 16, ship chandlery; class No. 17, hardware; class No. 18, stationery; class No. 19, firewood; class No. 20, hay and straw; class No. 21, provender; class No. 22, charcoal; class No. 23, belting, packing and hose; class No. 24, sperm and lubricating oils; class No. 27, anthracite coal; class No. 29, bituminous Cumberland coal; class No. 32, machinery and tools.

NORFOLK.

Class No. 1, bricks; class No. 3, yellow pine timber; class No. 4, yellow pine lumber; class No. 5, oak and hardwood; class No. 6, white pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; class No. 7, lime, hair and plaster; class No. 8, cement; class No. 9½, molding and fire-sand and fire-clay; class No. 10, slate; class No. 11, iron, iron spikes and nails; class No. 12, steel; class No. 13, pig iron; class No. 14, files; class No. 15, paints, oils and glass; class No. 16, ship chandlery; class No. 17, hardware; class No. 18, stationery; class No. 19, firewood; class No. 20, hay and straw; class No. 21, provender; class No. 22, charcoal; class No. 23, belting, packing and hose; class No. 24, sperm and lubricating oil; class No. 26, augers; class No. 27, anthracite coal; class No. 29, bituminous Cumberland coal; class No. 30, semi-bituminous, broad-top coal, lump; class No. 31, copper and composition nails; class No. 32, machinery and tools; class A, sashes, glazed.

PENSACOLA, FLA.

Class No. 16, ship chandlery; class No. 17, hardware; class No. 18, stationery; class No. 19, firewood; class No. 20, hay and straw; class No. 21, provender; class No. 24, sperm and lubricating oils; class No. 26, augers; class No. 27, anthracite coal; class No. 29, bituminous Cumberland coal; class No. 32, machinery and tools.

TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.

The Saratoga and Hudson River Railroad Company are now prepared to let the grading and masonry on about twenty-one miles of their road in Albany and Greene Counties. The work is of a desirable character, and will be disposed of in contracts of from two to five miles. Profiles can be seen and full information given at the office of the Company in Athens, opposite Hudson, N. Y. THOS. HASSARD, Engineer.

NAVY-YARD, NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1864.

THE COMMANDANT WILL, UNTIL THE 4th day of September, 1864, receive propositions for constructing a gun park, at the cob dock, near the Navy-yard, New-York, in conformity with general drawings and specifications, to be seen at the Commandant's office in said yard.

The propositions must state the gross amount for which the work will be finished complete, (with the exception of the granite for skids, which will be bid for separately,) in readiness for use, according to the plans and specifications, and name the time within which the party will agree to have it finished.

The bid must be accompanied by the usual guarantee, that, if accepted, the party will execute the contract, which will be dated from the time the party is notified that the offer is accepted, and the contract will embrace the usual conditions.

The propositions must be addressed to the "Commandant's Office, Navy-yard, New-York," and be marked "Proposals for Gun Park," to distinguish them from other business letters.

H. PAULDING, Commandant.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the

FREIGHTING OF FORAGE

for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,

TO

Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS

must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR FUEL FOR THE County of New-York will be received till Aug. 27, at 2 o'clock P. M. Bidders will state the price per ton (2,200 pounds) for 300 tons best quality anthracite coal, to be delivered during the month of September next, at such places in this City as may be directed. Also, the price per cord for 50 cords best quality pine wood, sawed and split. Proposals may be addressed O. BLUNT, Chairman of Special Committee on Fuel at the office of the Board of Supervisors, No. 7 City Hall.

MACHINERY.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND HYDRAULIC press, of at least 500 tons pressure. Address Box No. 884 Post-office.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.

Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.
TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERchants, No. 4 Dey-st. Works, Paterson, N. J., manufacture stationary and portable steam engines and boilers, flax, hemp, tow, oakum, rope, machinery, &c.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., No. 258 GRAND-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st, Brooklyn, are extracting Teeth positively without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted. They are also inserting full sets of Teeth on Gold, $25; Platina, $25; Silver, $10; Rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $3; silver, $1. Extracting, 25 cents.

AUCTION SALES.

A. D. CAULKINS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, COST OVER $12,000. ELEGANT AND COSTLY WORKS OF ART, SUPERB ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, COST [illegible], PARLOR SUITES, CHAMBER AND DINING FURNITURE, &c.

THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Aug. 25, at 10½ o'clock, at the elegant residence No. 218 14th-st., near 8th-av., comprising the entire elegant parlor, sleeping rooms, dining and hall furniture of the house, all in perfect order, and to be sold without reserve: Two superb rosewood suites, in satin, Turkish lounges, Voltaire chairs, solid rosewood reception chairs, in gobelin tapestry; magnificent rosewood etagere, yards of tapestry and ingrain carpets, centre and sofa tables, rich curtains and shades, bronzes, paintings, marble and bisque groups, rich marble vases, clocks, rosewood and other bedsteads, spring and hair mattresses, dressing bureaus, beds and bedding, dining furniture in oak, silverware, cutlery, French china, rich cut glass, sofa-bed lounges, hall furniture, &c. No postponement. Catalogues at house. Sale rain or shine.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 17, 1864.

This company will hold their nineteenth regular monthly auction on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of August, 1864, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of the Company, No. 26 William-st., at which time they will offer, by SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer,

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL,

embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of September next.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, in any form whatever, being made for account of, or on behalf of the company.

The terms and conditions will be the same as heretofore, and will be fully made known at time and place of sale. JOHN BRISBIN, President.

MASTER'S SALE.

Pursuant to the command of a decretal order of sale from the Court of Common Pleas of Summit County, in the suit of Francis Dunlevy and Willis Robbins, Administrators of Elias Fassett, deceased, against the Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company et al, to me directed, I shall offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court-House in Akron, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of September, 1864, between the hours of 1 o'clock P. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., the entire real estate of said railroad company to which they have any title, legal or equitable, their said railroad, formerly known as the Akron Branch of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, and located in the Counties of Summit, Wayne and Holmes, in the State of Ohio; running from Hudson, Summit County, its junction with said Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad a distance of about sixty-one miles to Millersburgh, Holmes County, crossing the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad at Akron, and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad at Orrville; the right of way, therefor, and the land occupied thereby, the superstructure and all the tracks thereon, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds, depots, machine shops, engine-houses, and all other buildings thereon, water-stations and tank-houses, and all appurtenances of their said road; and, also, all the franchises, rights and privileges of said company, of, in, to or concerning the same—except the premises heretofore conveyed by said railroad company to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, pursuant to the decree of said court.

Appraised at $225,000.

Also, at the same time and place I will offer for sale at public auction, all the personal property of said Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company, including the equipment of said railroad now in the hands of the Receiver of said company, or which may be in his hands at the time of such sale, consisting in part of 4 locomotives, 6 passenger cars, 4 baggage cars, 56 gravel cars, 57 house-freight cars, 40 flat-freight cars, 12 hand-cars, timber, ties, lumber, cord-wood, materials in the machine-shops, tools, old iron, &c., &c.

Terms—Cash at time of sale.

DAVID L. KING, Special Master Com.
W. S. C. OTIS, of Cleveland, Plaintiff's Attorney.
JULY 28, 1864.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, AUG. 26, AT 10 A. M., AT THE Central Salesroom, Pearl, corner of Willoughby-st., Brooklyn, rosewood pianos and bookcases, mahogany and walnut sofas, chairs, centre-tables, bedsteads, washstands, hair, husk and straw mattresses, feather beds, bedding, carpets, oil-cloths, counters, stoves, refrigerators, oil paintings, fancy goods, &c., &c. N. B.—School furniture at private sale.

MEDICAL.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first; he has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured no less than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1831. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery known as Dr. Hunter's Red Drops, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. One dollar will secure by return mail his medical work, 300 pages, 40 colored pictures. Worth all the others put together.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 61 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

$1,000 FORFEITED AND NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. Hunter's Red Drop cures venereal diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury; but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. This is what he claims for it; and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known that scientific men, in every department of medical knowledge, begin to appreciate it; for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1831. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance. A ten cent bill will secure the Monitor of Health by return mail.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, whose valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family, with full instructions for restoring the monthly sickness. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by E. WARNER, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) No. 18 Ann-st. and No. 13 Court-st., Boston.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Call upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box No. 2,350 N. Y. Post-office.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 61 Franklin-st. N. Y.

EXTRAORDINARY DISCOVERY.—Coughs, colds, irritation of the throat, bronchitis, and all temporary affections of the throat and lungs cured by the ANTI-BRONCHITIS, discovered by a Doctor who cured himself after many years of suffering. Sold at No. 386 Broadway, or sent by mail on receipt of $1, with full instructions, by addressing Box No. 5,703 Post-office, N. Y.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the SCALPEL, attends exclusively to operative surgery and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, stricture, hernia, hemorrhoids, varicocele and fistulas. No. 42 5th-av., between 10th and 11th sts. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings.

DR. HAMMOND'S NEW WORK—THE only reliable one, especially for males. $1. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.

INSTRUCTION.

IDLEWILD.
MRS. N. P. WILLIS is prepared to receive a few additional pupils, between the ages of 7 and 14, to be educated with her daughters at Idlewild. The school year will begin Sept. 15. Address MOODNA, Orange County, N. Y.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—NYACK, on the Hudson, N. Y. The Fall term of this collegiate school for young ladies will commence on the 8th of September, with a full corps of professors and teachers.
For admission, or circulars, with full particulars. Address L. D. & C. T. MANSFIELD, Principals.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.
O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
GOSHEN, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
Mrs. M. L. READ, Miss M. E. BROWN, Miss M. L. McCLUER.
The School year will begin on MONDAY, Sept. 19. The location is unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty. REFERENCES—Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., Rev. Robert S. Howland, D. D., Hon. Chas. P. Daly, Duncan McDougall, Esq., New-York; Capt. J. J. Comstock, Jersey City; Ashbel Welsh, Esq., Lambertville, N. J.; Dr. [illegible] Tebbetts, Lake Providence, La.

NEW SCHOOL UP TOWN.
THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE.
An English, French and Classical School for Boys, on the corner of 35th-st. and 6th-av.,
Rev. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal,
will open MONDAY, Sept. 12.
Circulars containing full information may be had by addressing the Principal at Farmington, Conn., before Sept. 1. After that date he may be seen at his school-rooms, No. 683 6th-av.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE de JANON
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, will reopen TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI
Respectfully announces to her friends and the public that she will open an English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 4? Irving-place, near Gramercy Park, and one block from Union-square. Applications made personally or by letter to the above address will receive prompt attention.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 487, 489, 491 Fifth-Avenue, N. Y.,
Will reopen (102d term,) WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14.
The institute comprises three departments, the preparatory, academic and collegiate. For circulars, catalogues or further information, apply at the institute, or address HENRY M. PIERCE, President.

PRIVATE CLASSES IN STUDIES PREPARATORY TO COLLEGE.
AT NORTHAMPTON, MASS.,
Year commences Sept. 15. For particulars, see circulars.
JOSIAH CLARK.
Late Principal of Williston Seminary.

MISS HAVENS
Will resume her French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, at No. 250 Madison-av., on THURSDAY, Sept. 15.
Further information and circulars may be had on application at her residence.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
No. 135 Madison-av., corner of 32d-st.
Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL.D., President.
Mrs. M. S. PARKS and Miss C. E. FERRIS, Principals.
Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 13.

THE ABBOT INSTITUTE,
PARK-AVE., CORNER OF THIRTY-EIGHTH-ST.
The Autumn Session will commence Thursday, Sept. 15.
GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
For circulars apply to W. H. ARTHUR & CO., No. 39 Nassau-st., or to BENJAMIN MASON, Principal, Yonkers, N. Y.

RIPLEY FEMALE COLLEGE.
Fall session opens WEDNESDAY, Aug. 24.
J. NEWMAN, D. D., Poultney, Vt.

MR. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., FORmerly Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, and late Rector of Trinity School, New-York, intends to reopen his school for boys, at No. 53½ West 32d-st., northeast corner of Broadway, on MONDAY, Sept. 19. He will then be joined by his brother, Rev. A. P. Morris, M. A., of Worcester College, Oxford, and late Rector of St. Michael's Church, Brattleboro', Vt. They will give their unremitting personal attention to the instruction and training of their pupils. They refer to Right Rev. H. Potter, Rev. Drs. Dix, Haight, Tuttle, Eigenbrodt, Mahan, S. R. Johnson, Howard Crosby; Prof. H. Drisler, Messrs. R. B. Minturn, J. H. Swift, W. Alex. Smith, G. M. Ogden, Alf. Ogden, W. M. Evarts, Geo. Folsom, Alf. Schermerhorn, Howard Potter, L. M. Rutherfurd, and many others. Circulars may be obtained at the school, as above, or by addressing Mr. C. D. MORRIS, at Sing Sing, N. Y.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—This institution is pleasantly located on the Delaware River, about sixty miles by railroad from New-York, and thirty from Philadelphia. Thorough instruction is given in common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages are furnished in the ancient and modern languages, drawing, painting in all its branches, vocal and instrumental music. For catalogues, address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The forty-first annual session of this well-known School of Engineering and Natural Science will commence Sept. 14, 1864. The principal building is completed, and ready for occupation. The new Annual Register, giving full information, may be obtained at Appleton's bookstore, New-York, or from Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

CIRCULARS OF GOOD SCHOOLS ARE deposited for *free* use of parents in bookstore No 130 Grand-st., near Broadway. A record of qualification of teachers is also kept here. This is invaluable to principals, school-officers and others who seek good teachers. Teachers who desire positions are invited to call or send for "Application Form."
SCHERMERHORN, BANCROFT & CO.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 8. Before that date, letters on business addressed as above will be promptly answered.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—A limited and very select home-school (English and French) for young ladies, reopens on the 14th of September. Catalogues at APPLETONS'. Address Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Communications addressed to Miss BEAN, No. 21 Brevoort-place, will receive prompt attention.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Circulars at Christern's, No. 763, Crowen's, No. 843, Corwin's, No. 900, and Mitchell & Seixas', No. 952 Broadway.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE.—FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 70 Madison-avenue. This institution, founded in New York in 1814, will reopen Sept. 20, under the direction of Mme. L. B. PREVOST.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL REopen their boarding and day school for young ladies, at New-Rochelle, Sept. 1. Circulars may be had at No. 4 Leroy-place, Bleecker-st., or by addressing Miss HENDERSON.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY SCHOOL.—A classical, commercial and military boarding-school for boys, College Hill, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Next term begins Sept. 15. For catalogues address OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 22 East 21st-st., will reopen on the 21st day of September.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and Day School, No. 8 East 37th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15. Applications for pupils may be made at any time.

AMENIA SEMINARY—AMENIA, N. Y., REV. B. D. AMES, A. M., Principal. The Fall Term of this first-class Institution, for both sexes, opens THURSDAY, Aug 25. For circulars, address the Principal.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, N. Y.—A COMmercial and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys. Open MONDAY, Sept. 5. Admission at all times. Send for circulars to Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young Ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 22. The Principal will be at home during the Summer.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY—GREAT BARrington, Berkshire County, Mass. The school year will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. For circulars apply to Mrs. M. W. ALLEN, Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMES' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

THE MISSES AUBERT'S FRENCH AND English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 146 East 13th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

ERASMUS HALL ACADEMY, FLATBUSH L. I., opens MONDAY, Sept. 5.
E. T. MACK, Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

THE GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School, No. 16 East 38th-st., will reopen Sept. 20.
DR. and MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

BROOKLYN
YOUNG LADIES' PRIVATE SCHOOL.
Mr. GEORGE CALLENDER BRACKETT, a graduate of Harvard College, will open a school for young ladies at No. 146 Atlantic-st., in Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 22, 1864.
It is his intention to limit his school to such a number that each pupil shall come under his personal supervision. Particular attention will be made to insure a thorough knowledge of the English branches and Latin, and competent teachers will be provided in the modern languages.
Mr. Brackett may be found at his rooms on and after Sept. 8, between the hours of 11 and 2.
REFERENCES.
Thomas Hill, D. D., LL. D., Pres. of Harv. Coll., Andrew P. Peabody, D. D., LL. D., Harv. Coll., Francis Bowen, A. M., Harv. Coll., Henry W. Torrey, A. M., Harv. Coll., Francis J. Child, Ph. D., Harv. Coll., Geo. M. Lane, Ph. D., Harv. Coll., F. A. Farley, D. D., Brooklyn, R. S. Storrs, Jr., D. D., Brooklyn, Rev. H. W. Beecher, Brooklyn, Rev. H. Blanchard, Brooklyn, Marcus Spring, Esq., New-York, A. A. Low, Esq., Brooklyn, Isaac H. Frothingham, Esq., Brooklyn, John H. Frothingham, Esq., Brooklyn, Walter S. Griffith, Esq., Brooklyn, Geo. C. Ripley, Esq., Brooklyn, Geo. S. Stephenson, Esq., Brooklyn.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Englewood, N. J., near New-York City. Next quarter commences Sept. 21.
J. A. FOWLER, W. B. DWIGHT, } Principals.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND SPANISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Mme. C. MEARS, No. 224 Madison-av., second door from 38th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Mme. M. will be at home after Sept. 6. All letters addressed to her prior to that date will be promptly answered.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.,
A select boarding and day school.
"It is one of the best institutions in the neighborhood of New-York."—*Ed. N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*
C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
Middletown Point, New-Jersey.
Next Session commences Sept. 6. For circulars, address HENRY SABIN, A. M., Principal.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'
French and English boarding and day school, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 22.

HUDSON CITY SEMINARY, N. J.—MISS C. GRAVES, PRINCIPAL.—This institution reopens Sept. 7, with every facility for a thorough English and classical education. Of easy access to the City by the Jersey City and Hoboken cars, each ten minutes throughout the day. Superior advantages for acquiring a knowledge of the languages.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, will reopen Sept. 7, and offer the highest advantages in the solid and ornamental branches. H. Coffin, Esq., No. 12 Gold-st., once connected with the Institution, will furnish catalogues; as also, J. P. Worstell, Esq., No. 254 Broadway.
Rev. C. D. RICE, Principal and Proprietor.

ENGLEWOOD GRAMMAR SCHOOL, ENGLEWOOD, N. J., NEAR NEW-YORK.—Preparatory school for colleges and scientific schools. Principals—AUGUSTUS KURSTEINER, M. D., GEORGE S. GRAY, A. M. For circulars apply to Horace Ripley, Esq., No. 244 Pearl-st., or to A. Kursteiner, Englewood, New-Jersey.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.—Miss CLARA C. HARRISON and Miss MARY A. RANNEY, Principals of Day Department, and Mrs. B. B. NEWTON, Principal of the Boarding Department, will open their School Sept. 14, at No. 141 Montague-st., Brooklyn. For particulars, apply for circulars.

BROOKLYN.—MME. GIRAUD'S FRENCH AND English boarding and day school for young ladies will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. The building in Green-av., having been found insufficient, (152 pupils only could be received last year,) the school has been removed to No. 111 Oxford-st., a few doors south of Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its forty-seventh semi-annual session Oct. 6, 1864, with important improvements in its buildings, added to the great beauty of its location and the well-known excellence of its permanent corps of instructors. For circulars, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

MRS. J. W. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND French School for 3? young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., will reopen September 26; Mrs. Bligh will be in New-York on the 15th of September, until which date letters addressed as above, or to Box No 695, Newport, R. I., will have prompt attention.

THE MISSES HALSEY, No. 233 WEST 5?th-st., will reopen their English and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children, on MONDAY, the 12th day of September. For circulars, etc., apply at the school after Sept. 5.

THE MISSES HOWLAND WILL REOPEN their School and Classes for Young Ladies on WEDNESDAY, Sept 21. They receive into their family six pupils as boarders. Circulars may be obtained at the school.

THE MORRISTOWN COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE for young men, will reopen on the 2d of September. For circulars apply at the Lafarge House, or to Col. J. G. ANGLADE, Superintendent, Morristown, N. J.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, ORANGE, N. J.—A Family Boarding School, for 15 boys. Reopens Sept. 5. For circulars, apply to S. SCHERMERHORN, No. 130 Grand-st., or to WILLIAM S. HALL, Principal.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE, 170th-st. and Kingsbridge-road. On account of important additions to the buildings, the classes commence in this Institution on the 12th of September.
N. A. LESPINASSE, Principal.

DEER PARK FEMALE INSTITUTE, Port Jervis, Orange County, N. Y., reopens Sept. 13. Collegiate course three years; highest advantages for music; mountain scenery; home comforts unsurpassed. Address Rev. I. H. NORTHRUP, Principal.

MISS MEEKER'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 19. Application may be made at any time.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, SUMMIT, N. J.—A family boarding-school for boys; number limited; reopens Aug. 29. Rev. A. M. IVES, M. A., Principal.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, SAUGERTIES, N. Y.—A select and limited Family Boarding School, of very first class. Six teachers. Reopens Sept. 7. For circulars, apply to Rev. R. G. WILLIAMS.

FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL AT HACKENSACK, N. J. WM. WILLIAMS, Principal. Number limited to twelve. Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No 3 West 37th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 15.

DON BERNARD'S FRENCH INSTITUTE for Young Ladies, Boarding and Day School, reopens Sept. 20, at No. 147 Madison-av. Mme. Don BERNARD nee De ROCHEFERMOY, Principal.

MRS GRIFFITTS WILL REOPEN HER classes for young ladies at No. 118 West 38th-st., on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address Miss EMILY NELSON.

MISS MATHEWS' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, White Plains, N. Y., will reopen on the first MONDAY in September.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen on the FIRST TUESDAY in September.

THE MISSES PALACHE WILL REOPEN their French and English Boarding and Day School on Monday, Sept. 12, at No. 174 West 37th-st.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, Newburgh, N. Y.
HENRY W. SIGLAR, A. M., Principal.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE—FLUSHING, L. I.—Boarding School for boys. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE NO. 3,396, for one hundred shares ILLINOIS CENTRAL SCRIP STOCK, dated Aug. 12, 1863, in the name of Camman & Co.
The transfer has been stopped, and all persons are notified not to negotiate the certificate.
Application will be made for a new certificate.
The finder is requested to return the same to
WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON,
No. 29 William-st.

LOST.—ON MONDAY EVENING, EITHER IN A 5th-av. stage coming from 42d-st. to the Winter Garden, or passing thence to Mendez' Saloon, a lady's GOLD BRACELET, half round, chased centre and raised edges. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at No. 245 Water-st., between Beekman-st. and Peck-slip.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, ON TUESDAY AFternoon, a gentleman's SLEEVE-BUTTON, while going from Metropolitan Hotel to High Bridge. The finder will receive the above reward and the thanks of the owner, by leaving it at No. 558 Broadway.

LOST OR MISLAID—AN UNITED STATES 7 3-10 Treasury Note, issue Aug. 19, 1861, No. 12,52?, amount fifty (50) dollars, payable to the order of Isaac Knapp. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same, as payment or conversion thereof has been stopped. New-York, Aug. 24, 1864.

IRON WORK.

TITAN IRON WORKS,
HENRY STEELE & SON, AGENTS,
Wayne-st. (bet. Greene and Washington),
Jersey-City, N. J.,
Manufacture to order every description of castings and machinery.
Railroad equipments, mill and mining machinery, &c.

FURNITURE.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATtresses, bedding, looking-glasses, &c., cheaper than elsewhere. G. W. SNEDEN, No 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Examine our extensive stock before the prices are advanced. Furniture in suites.

TEACHERS.

A FRENCH LADY, AUTHOR OF SEVEral writings, well known among the literary and scientific world of Paris and America, would willingly undertake to achieve an education: she is acquainted with the highest evolutions of the French thought, in which she took an active part. She will teach natural sciences, philosophy and French literature. She would accept giving courses of lectures on anatomy, physiology and philosophy in schools or families. Apply to E. FEZANDIE, No. 10 Union-square, New-York.

A YOUNG LADY, GRADUATE OF A Prussian Normal School, and who has been teacher of the French and German languages in an English institute, wishes a position as teacher of such in an educational institution for young ladies. Will furnish the highest testimonials as to character and ability. Address C. B., Box No. 5,336 Post-office, New-York.

A GRADUATE OF YALE, WHO FOR five years past has acted as Principal of an academy, desires a situation; first-class references and testimonials respecting professional success and "tact." For particulars address, stating terms, which must be suited to the requirements of the times, TEACHER, Box No. [illegible] New-Haven, Conn.

A FRENCH YOUNG LADY, ARRIVING from Paris, where she had gone to improve her education, wishes to find lessons, or a situation in a family or school. She has already the experience of teaching, and can commence lessons on piano to young children. She can offer the best references, both in Paris and New-York. Apply to E. FEZANDIE, No. 10 Union-square, New-York.

A GRADUATE OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY wishes to give private instruction to one or two pupils in Classical, Mathematical or English studies. Would prepare young men to meet the requirements for admission to any College. Address HARVARD, Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUATION as teacher in a family or in a school; can teach English, drawing and oil-painting; location no object, as a good home is desired; salary $.20; references given. Address E. S., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUATION either as governess or teacher in a school; latter preferred. Her qualifications are the English branches, French, which she speaks, German and music. Address L. M. W., Brooklyn Post-office.

WANTED—AS A RESIDENT GOVERNESS, IN one of the first schools of the City, a German lady, fully competent to teach her own language. Apply to Messrs. SCHARFENBERG & LUIS, No. 758 Broadway.

A GRADUATE OF YALE COLLEGE, with first-class references, desires a position as private tutor or teacher of classics. Address YALE, Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN A FAMILY IN THIS CITY, A tutor who can prepare boys for college; one who could teach French and German desirable. Address Box No. 931 New-York Post-office.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAIL ROAD.
TO LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHARK RIVER MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, BARNEGAT, SHAMONG AND ATSION.
On and after Wednesday next, June 15, and until further notice, the fast and commodious steamer JESSE HOYT will leave foot of Murray-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 10:30 A. M., and 4:15 P. M., connecting with the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad at Port Monmouth with trains for the above points.
Returning, trains will leave—
LONG BRANCH
At 7:15 A. M., and 11:10 A. M.,
Stages connect at the Highlands, (Thompson's), Shark River Station for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan, Manchester and Woodmansie for Tom's River and Barnegat, Tuckerton, Waretown, and Mannahawken.
For further information apply to office on the pier.
Commutation tickets to Long Branch, Red Bank, &c., &c., can be had on application to the company's office, No. 65 Beaver-st.
WM. F. GRIFFITHS, Jr., Gen'l Sup't.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.
Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)
On and after MONDAY, Aug. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted, at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)
☞ Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.
Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.
This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. B. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
Passengers for Saratoga Springs, by taking the 10:30 A. M. daily and on SATURDAYS the 4 P. M. train, go through to Saratoga without change of cars.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.
Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.
Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30 and 8 P. M. Ferry boats leave James Slip and 34th-st., East River, every half hour connecting with trains. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4, 6 P. M.; returning, leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5, 7 P. M. Stage connections—Whitestone 7:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20 and 5:30 P. M. Manhassett and Little Neck 9:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. College Point 6:30, 11:30 A. M. and 2:20 and 5:30 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows, viz.:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.
6 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.
8 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27 and 6:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A PARTNER WANTED.—AN AMERICAN dentist, having a large and lucrative practice in one of the principal cities of Europe, is desirous of obtaining a partner. To a graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, a first-class operator, over 30 years of age, of good general education, and cultivated manners, with or without money, this is a most favorable opportunity for permanent establishment. To a person without money (the other requisites being fulfilled) half the proceeds of his own labor in filling teeth will be given, the advertiser assuming all the expenses of the office. In case capital is furnished, a share in the entire business will be offered. Address with name and references until Sept. 7, DENTIST, care of Importers' and Traders' Insurance Company, No. 100 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM PAPER MILL FOR SALE—AT Coshocton, Ohio. Main building 41x80 feet, with three additions, three rag engines, two steam-engines, 60-inch cylinder machine. The mill is new and capable of making nearly all kinds of paper. Now running on straw wrapping. For further particulars inquire of W. H. PARSONS & BRO., No. 74 Duane-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—NEW PROPELLER TUGboat at Buffalo, N. Y. Length over all, 62 feet; breadth, 14 feet; hold, 6½ feet; diameter of cylinder, 16 inches; length of stroke, 18 inches; diameter of propeller wheel, 5 feet 8 inches. For particulars, inquire of DEVENPORT & NELSON, Vulcan Boiler Works, Buffalo, N. Y.

WANTED—A PARTNER—OR FOR SALE, A new motive power; it is well adapted for shipping, as a vessel can carry three parts of her tonnage cost; is about one-fiftieth less than steam; the model is ready. For further information address the inventor, JOHN C. HEYTON, New-Canaan, Fairfield County, Conn.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF the clothing store No. 171½ Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J., formerly occupied by D. Leary, deceased. To any one wishing to engage in the business, a fine opportunity is here offered. Apply on the premises from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

FOR SALE—ENTIRE RIGHT FOR NEAL'S patent curry comb; hardware manufacturers desiring to purchase a valuable improvement are invited to address, SNYDER & WALTER, No. 229 Broadway, New-York.

A PARTNER WANTED—WITH $3,000 OR more, if required, in a cash manufacturing business. For particulars, apply to W. A. WHITE, No. 14 Wooster-st., near Canal.

NINE CENTS PER POUND FOR OLD newspapers, books, pamphlets, &c.
MANAHAN & MILLER,
Wholesale Paper Warehouse,
No. 10 Spruce-st., New-York.

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.
The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUGENIE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Building)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. Duchesne;
LAFAYETTE, A. Bocande;
as follows:
FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY	Sept. 14.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Oct. 12
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY	Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Dec. 7.

First Cabin, (including table wine) ... $135
Second Cabin, (including table wine) ... $70 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. ? Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NOTICE.
The steamship CITY OF LIMERICK, of this line, will sail as an extra steamer on THURSDAY, Aug. 25, at noon, carrying a limited number of steerage passengers at reduced rates, payable in U. S. currency.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY	Aug. 27
ETNA	SATURDAY	Sept. 3
EDINBURGH	SATURDAY	Sept. 10

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	9?	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	
ONTARIO—building	3,212	
HELVETIA—building	3,2?9	
ERIN	3,318	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,8?6	Shaw.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
ERIN—Grace ... Saturday, Aug. 27.
LOUISIANA—Prowse ... Saturday, Sept 10.
PENNSYLVANIA—Brooking ... Saturday, Sept. 24.
VIRGINIA—Shaw ... Saturday, Oct 8
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
Cabin passage, $65 in gold; Steerage, $50 in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug 24.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug 31
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 7.
EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept 14.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept 21.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept 28.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $132 50
Second Cabin Passage ... 80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $112 50
Second Cabin Passage ... 65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Line of Side-Wheel Steamers, carrying the United States Mail to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT,
Will sail as follows:

EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Sept. 17.
MORNING STAR	Hepburn	Saturday, Sept. 24.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Oct. 1.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Oct. 8.
MORNING STAR	Hepburn	Saturday, Oct. 22.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Oct. 29.
DAY STAR	(Building).	

At 3 o'clock, P. M.,
From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.
The *Morning Star* is 2,048 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,4?6, and the *Day Star* 2,??8. Custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other Steamers.
No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
Regular sailing days—3d, 13th and 23d of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, when the day of departure will be the Monday following.
The first-class steamship
NORTH STAR,
A. G. JONES, Commander,
will sail from Pier No. 3, North River.
SATURDAY, Sept. 3, at 12 o'clock M.
The steamship COSTA RICA will succeed the NORTH STAR, and will sail Sept. 13.
For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

REOPENING OF THE NICARAGUA ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA.
THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY, ON SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, AT NOON, will dispatch their elegant new steamship
GOLDEN RULE,
from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting on the Pacific Ocean with the favorite steamship MOSES TAYLOR.
The accommodations on these fine vessels are very superior, and especially adapted to the comfort of families moving to the land of gold.
For passage, apply only at the office of the line, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren, to
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
THE FAST STEAMSHIP
ROANOKE,
FRANCIS A. DREW, Commander,
having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted, leaves Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana direct, on MONDAY, Aug. 29, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, 10th September, MONDAY, 10th October.
Passage money to Nassau ... $45
Passage money to Havana ... 50
(Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and elegant United States Mail steamship EMILY B. SOUDER,
JAMES H. WINCHESTER, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13 North River for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 31, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., 115 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY, FOR $50—GREENBACKS.—The well-known, favorite Clyde-built steamers of the Anchor Line are intended to sail from New-York as follows:
BRITANNIA ... Capt. FERRIER ... SATURDAY, Aug. 27.
CALEDONIA ... Capt CRAIG ... SATURDAY, Sept. 17.
Rates of passage, including an abundant supply of well cooked provisions:

Saloon Cabin	$120	Fore Cabin	$100
Intermediate	60	Steerage	50

All payable in United States currency. Apply to
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.—THE CUnard steamship KEDAR, Capt. MUIR, will sail on WEDNESDAY, 31st instant. Cabin passage $80, gold or its equivalent. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

EXCURSIONS.

TO THE COAL FIELDS OF PENNSYLVANIA,
Passing through Water Gap, Scranton, Wyoming Valley, Harrisburgh, Reading, Mauch Chunk, Bethlehem, Easton, &c.
Tickets for these excursions are now for sale at the office of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, Pier No. 2 North River, New-York.
For description of the routes and further information apply at office Pier No. 2 North River, or of H. P. BALDWIN, General Ticket Agent, No. 69 Wall-st.

FROM NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN—FAMILY EXCURSION ACROSS THE BAY.—By the steamer JESSE HOYT, every day (Sunday excepted) from foot of Murray-st., New York, at 10:30 A. M., and from foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, at 11 A. M., thence through the Narrows and lower Bay to Port Monmouth. will thence, at 12:30 P. M., return to Brooklyn and New-York.
Excursion tickets for the round trip, 75 cents; children under ten years of age, half price.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
COOLEST PLACE OF AMUSEMENT IN THE CITY.
GLORIOUS TRIUMPH—TREMENDOUS APPLAUSE.
THIRD AND LAST WEEK.
GRAND COMIC RAVEL PANTOMIME.
AFTERNOON AT 3; EVENING AT 7½ O'CLOCK.
THE MYSTIC CAVE;
or,
THE ENCHANTED HORN.
TONEY DENIER, FOX, VIGOTTY, GROSSI, Miles. LOUISE, and ERNESTINE appear.
Mr. D. L. MORRIS, GERMAN COMEDIAN, in his celebrated character of
THE DUTCHMAN IN DIFFICULTIES.
EXHIBITION EVERY MORNING, AT 11 O'CLOCK, in Lecture-room, without additional charge.
HERR NADOLSKI'S WONDERFUL CABINET, containing two hundred pieces of furniture.
THE GRAND ORCHESTRION will play at short intervals, day and evening.
THE NEW VENTILATOR DRIVEN BY STEAM, introduces 30,000 feet of cool air per minute.
MARVELOUS LIVING AFRICAN MUD FISH, BROUGHT HERE IN DRY SOLID CLAY!!
GIANTS, DWARFS, ALBINOS AND A MILLION OTHER CURIOSITIES.
Admission 25 cents. Children under 10, 15 cents.

WINTER GARDEN.
In consequence of the brilliant success which has attended the opening performances,
MR. J. S. CLARKE
will appear
THIS, and EVERY EVENING,
in his great comic characters of
MAJOR DE BOOTS,
in EVERYBODY'S FRIEND,
and COUSIN JOE.
in THE ROUGH DIAMOND.
assisted by Mmes. Chanfrau, Sedley Brown, Miss Mary Carr, Chester, Prestige, Messrs Charles Walcot, Jr., A. H. Davenport, Parks, Williams, &c.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST! THE QUICKEST! THE SAFEST! THE MOST DIRECT
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH!"
The Magnificent Steamer COMMONWEALTH,
Capt. J. W. WILLIAMS,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.
The Elegant Steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
Capt. J. C. GEER,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
at 5 o'clock P. M.
These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. In Summer and in Winter, in storm and in calm, the COMMONWEALTH and PLYMOUTH ROCK invariably make the passage.
Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state-rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."
SURE CONNECTIONS
made with Newport, the Watering Places on the North and South shores in Massachusetts, the Great Eastern routes for Maine, and for the White Mountains.
Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harnden's Express office, No. 74 Broadway, and
No. 115 West st., New-York,
No. 76 Washington st., Boston.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent,
Merchants' Navigation and Transportation Co.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.
The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No 26 East River, daily, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads; also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London; returning, leaves Bridgeport every MONDAY MORNING, at 20 minutes to 8 o'clock on the arrival of the cars; also every night at 11 o'clock, P. M., except Saturday and Sunday night. Freight received on the wharf all day for Bridgeport, and all stations on the Naugatuck Railroads.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. F. TALLMAN, form a Day Line for Albany from Desbrosses-st. at 7 A. M., and 30th-st. at 7:10, landing at Cozzens Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

OPPOSITION BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND POUGHKEEPSIE—FARE, 25 CENTS.—The new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER, leaves Jay-st. Pier every afternoon at 3½ o'clock, landing at Grassy point, Cozzens, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh, Marlborough and Milton. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie at 6 A. M., Newburgh, at 7 o'clock; Cornwall, 7:10; Cold Spring, 7:23; Cozzens, 7:40; Grassypoint, 8:25; arriving in New-York at 10:30.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. TREMPER, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. CORNELL, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT and KINGSTON, landing at Cozzens, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton; the MARY POWELL leaves from foot of Jay-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDS AT FORT Hamilton. The NAUSHON leaves Christopher-st. at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30. Dey-st., at 9:45, 12:45, 3:45. Morris-st. (Pier No. 4) at 10, 1, 4.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.
Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims or demands against the estate of WM. J. TEMPLE, of Albany, (late Captain of the Seventeenth United States Infantry,) deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers in support thereof, to the subscriber, the Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, at his office, No. 113 State-st., Albany, N. Y., on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated this 2d day of May, A. D. 1864.
my5-law3mTh JAMES DEXTER, Executor.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will sit every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart from the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. City Hall. JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.
GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.
SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK RUSSELL, MICHAEL BROPHY, WM. JOYCE. } Committee on Roads.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.
All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.
CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices

SHOW CASES AT LOW PRICES.—SILVER-plated, white metal, black walnut, &c. All kinds in stock. Old show cases taken in exchange.
HOFFMAN & FERSH, No. [illegible] Chatham-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—COMMENCES [illegible]
Lessee and Manager ... Wm. Wheatley.
THE COOLEST THEATRE IN THE CITY. THE ILLUMINATED GARDEN OPEN EVERY EVENING.
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT BUT TWO
of the engagement of the distinguished artiste,
MISS LUCILLE WESTERN,
and the very
SUCCESSFUL DRAMA OF
EAST LYNNE;
or
THE ELOPEMENT,
which must be withdrawn after Saturday next, Aug. 27, in the height of its
BRILLIANT AND TRIUMPHANT CAREER.
THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 25,
will be presented the thrilling drama, written by C. W. Tayleure, entitled
EAST LYNNE.
LADY ISABEL AND MADAME VINE,
MISS WESTERN,
as played by her
OVER NINE HUNDRED NIGHTS
THROUGHOUT THE [illegible]
THE CAST EMBRACES EVERY MEMBER OF THE COMPANY.
FRIDAY, FIRST AND ONLY BENEFIT OF
MISS LUCILLE WESTERN.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
Mr. Wheatley takes much pleasure in announcing an engagement with
MISS MATILDA HERON,
FOR POSITIVELY SIX NIGHTS ONLY,
commencing MONDAY, Aug. 29, when she will have the honor of appearing in her renowned character of
CAMILLE,
being the
FAREWELL REPRESENTATIONS
of this eminent artiste and celebrated play in New-York.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WALLACK'S.
Doors open at 7½; curtain rises at 8.
The favorite American Actress,
MISS OLIVE LOGAN,
who is engaged for a limited period, will appear, assisted by the following favorite artists:
MISS FANNY MORANT, MRS. JOHN SEFTON,
MRS. W. R. FLOYD,
MR. CHAS. FISHER, MR. GEO. HOLLAND,
MR. W. R. FLOYD, MR. H. F. DALY,
and MR. NORTON.
THIS EVENING,
the new play, in four acts, entitled
EVELEEN.

Lord Frederick Chilton	Mr. Charles Fisher
James Cartwright	Mr. George Holland
Robert Lockstone	Mr. W. R. Floyd
Mr. Harvey	Mr. Daly
Sir Allan Willoughby	Mr. Norton
Mr. Neville	Mr. Pope
Mr. Sharpley, a jeweler	Mr. Browne
Hon. Augustus Dasnall	Mr. Williamson
Eveleen Wallace	Miss Olive Logan
Countess Maldano (on this occasion)	Miss Fanny Morant
Mrs. Danby	Mrs. John Sefton
Mrs Censure	Mrs. W. R. Floyd
Mme. Fierte	Miss Maurice

TO-MORROW (Thursday,)
MISS OLIVE LOGAN
as
EVELEEN.
Box Book open from 8 to 4 o'clock.

BROADWAY THEATRE—CORNER BROADWAY and Broome-st. GEORGE WOOD, Manager.
OPENING NIGHT.
This admirable and central establishment which, during the Summer vacation, has been entirely and elegantly refitted with new furniture and upholstery, new decorations and appointments, splendid new scenery, new carpetings, &c., and which has been provided with 150 new orchestra chairs, will open for the regular season on MONDAY EVENING, AUG. 29, 1864, with the great comic artist, Mr. JOHN E. OWENS, whose brilliant fame as the most gifted and genial of American comedians is firmly established in the best critical esteem and in the hearty popular applause of nearly every city in the Union. He will make his rentrée upon the New York stage for the first time in twelve years, in two celebrated comic characters, admirably adapted to the display of exuberant humor and his inimitable art. The dramatic company engaged for the season is entirely new to this City, and has been carefully selected from the best material at the command of the Manager. MONDAY EVENING, AUG. 29, Buckstone's celebrated comedy, MARRIED LIFE.
Mr. John E. Owens ... as ... Henry Dove
N. G. D. Chaplin ... as ... Mr. Younghusband
(First appearance in this theatre.)
C. P. De Groat ... as ... Mr. Coddle
(First appearance in New-York.)
George Metkiff ... as ... Mr. Lynx
(First appearance in New-York.)
Mr. Tom Owens ... as ... Mr. Dismal
(His first appearance in this theatre.)
Miss Alice Placide ... as ... Mrs. Lynx
(First appearance in this theatre.)
Miss C. Adams ... as ... Mrs. Coddle
(First appearance in this theatre.)
Miss Nellie Johnson ... as ... Mrs. Younghusband
(First appearance in this theatre.)
Mrs. G. F. Tyrrell ... as ... Mrs. Henry Dove
(First appearance in this theatre.)
Miss C. Crampton ... as ... Mrs. Dismal
To conclude with the American comic drama of the PEOPLE'S LAWYER.
Mr. John E. Owens ... as ... Solon Shingle
Box office open THURSDAY, for the securing of seats, from 8 A. M. till 4 P. M. Prices of admission: Dress circle and parquette, 50 cents; family circle, 25 cents; secured seats, 75 cents; orchestra chairs, $1; private boxes, $5 and $6. Doors open at 7 o'clock; performance commences at 7¾ o'clock.

VICTORIA REGIA IN FULL BLOSSOM.
THE GREAT NAIAD QUEEN OF THE WATERS, on exhibition daily from sunrise till sunset, at the glass-house next to the west corner of 59th-st. and 5th-av., near the Central Park.
Admission, One Dollar.
Season Tickets, Five Dollars.
E. BALLCKE.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.
Mr. GOTTSCHALK's constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

A. H. GALE & CO.—PIANO-FORTES.
Manufactory and Warerooms,
No. 107 East 12th-st., New-York.

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GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.
The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

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Is admitted the best piano-forte made, because the maker, beside being a practical mechanic of long experience, is also a thorough musician, thus combining advantages possessed by no other manufacturer in the United States. Such is the testimony of S. B. Mills, Robert Heller, Geo. F. Bristow, Wm Mason, C. Jerome Hopkins, Chas. Fradel, Max Maretzek, Carl Anschutz, John Zundle, Maurice Strakosch, Giovani Sconcia, and every good musician in the United States. All musical ears at once admit their great superiority. Warerooms No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

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These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano.

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No. 84 Walker-st., New-York. All the stockholders being superior practical workmen, this Company is able TO OFFER PIANOS AT LOWER PRICES THAN ANY OTHER FIRST-CLASS HOUSE.
Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

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PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.
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PIANOS TO LET AND FOR SALE ON INSTALLMENTS.

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Piano-Forte Manufacturers, Wareroom, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway. A full assortment of our well known PIANOS constantly on hand, warranted in every respect. Purchasers will do well to examine our stock and prices before making their selections.

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For Violin, Guitar and Banjo, best French silk, 25 cts.; Italian, 35 cts.; mailed. Zither, Dulcimer and Piano strings. All musical instruments repaired.
FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS, FOR FAMILIES, CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS—Recognized by the musical profession as greatly superior to Harmoniums, Melodeons and all other small organs. [See our illustrated catalogue for explicit testimony to their superiority, from a majority of the most eminent organists in America.] Prices, $110 to $600 each.
CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.—The great reputation which our Cabinet Organs have obtained, and the extensive demand for them, have induced dealers to advertise in some cases, quite different instruments as Cabinet Organs, and in others to represent to purchasers that harmoniums and other reed organs are the same thing. This is not true. The excellence of our Cabinet Organs, which have given them their high reputation, are the result not merely of the superiority of their workmanship, but also, in large measure, of essential differences in construction, which, being patented, cannot be imitated by other makers. From these arise their better quality and volume of tone and unrivaled capacity for expression. Warerooms in New-York, No. 7 Mercer-st.
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FIFTY NEW PIANOS, MELODEONS, Alexandre and cabinet organs, at wholesale or retail, at prices as low as any first-class instruments can be purchased. Second-hand pianos at great bargains—prices from $60 to $200. All the above instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. There being some five different makers of pianos in this large stock, purchasers can be suited as well here as elsewhere, and perhaps a little better. 10,000 sheets of music, a little soiled, at 1½ cents per page. Cash paid for second-hand pianos.
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THE PRISONERS IN THE SOUTH.

A Glimpse at Their Treatment by the Rebels.

EFFORTS TO MITIGATE THEIR SUFFERINGS.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE

The following correspondence will interest all who feel an interest in the welfare of our prisoners in the South:

A REQUEST FOR A SUFFICIENT SUPPLY OF FOOD.

CHARLESTON JAIL, S. C., Wednesday, June 15, 1864.

GENERAL: The Federal officers, prisoners of war, now confined here, desire respectfully to submit the following considerations for the action of the proper Confederate authorities:

1. The Confederate *law* allows to Confederate soldiers certain articles of food as a ration, consisting of flour, meat, beans or rice, coffee, sugar, vinegar, soap, &c., in fixed quantities daily, and which quantity, by the circumstances of war, as a temporary necessity only, is now diminished.

2. Every Confederate prisoner of war receives regularly the ration allowed by United States laws to United States soldiers, which rations is superior in quantity and quality to the Confederate ration.

3. While prisoners of war we have constantly received an amount of food barely sufficient to support life, less in quantity, far inferior in quality and preparations to that doled out usually to the worst felons or the poorest beggar.

Since our arrival here (on Sunday, June 12, 4 P. M.,) we have received no bread ration whatever; for twenty-four hours after arrival no food whatever; and that at first issued was simply disgusting, and would have disgraced any poorhouse in any civilized land.

4. We are firmly of belief that Confederate authorities should issue to us, no matter at what expense or trouble, a ration as rightly equal or similar to that issued by the United States authorities to Confederate prisoners of war as is possible. We are accustomed to far different food, much better cooked than has been, or is, the case, and we claim different treatment than if mere felons.

And, finally, we earnestly protest against the present quantity and quality of our supplies, asking for the full law-ration in all respects, and that it be supplied to all prisoners of war upon the same basis as is adopted by the United States authorities.

This we consider to be but simple justice. A respectful consideration and an official answer are respectfully requested, and we are, General, your obedient servants,

(Signed) H. W. WESSELS, Brig.-Gen. U. S. Vols.
T. SEYMOUR, Brig.-Gen. U. S. Vols.
E. S. SCAMMON, Brig.-Gen. U. S. Vols.
ALEXANDER SHALER, Brig.-Gen. U. S. Vols.
C. A. HECKMAN, Brig.-Gen. U. S. Vols.

Maj.-Gen. SAM. JONES, C. S. A., Com. of Department of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, Charleston, S. C.

LIBERTY TO COMMUNICATE WITH HILTON HEAD REQUESTED.

CHARLESTON JAIL, S. C., June 15, 1864.

GENERAL: It is respectfully requested, on the part of United States officers confined here as prisoners of war; that:

1. Permission be given to procure private supplies of clothing and food (essential to our comfort, if not lives,) from Hilton Head, S. C., such having been allowed at Richmond to prisoners of war there confined.

2. That notification may be given us of the passage of flags of truce to the Federal lines, so that we may communicate with our families and friends in the shortest manner.

3. That we may be permitted to subscribe to the Charleston daily papers.

4. That larger limits for purposes of exercise, &c., be allowed us than are at present prescribed.

5. That wherever we are confined, ample washing and bathing arrangements be provided, or the means of constructing them ourselves, these being absolutely essential to our health.

Respectfully, General, your obedient servant,
(Signed.) H. W. WESSELS, Brigadier General United States Volunteers.

Maj.-Gen. SAM. JONES, C. S. A., Commanding Department of South Carolina and Florida, Charleston, S. C.

REPLY OF GEN. JONES.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA AND FLORIDA, INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, CHARLESTON, S. C., June 16, 1864.

Brig. Gen. R. S. Ripley, Commanding First Military District of South Carolina:

GENERAL: I am instructed by the Major-General Commanding to communicate to you his views with reference to the confinement of the Federal officers, prisoners of war, in this city. He desires that they shall receive all proper attention and consideration, and that they shall be made as comfortable as circumstances will permit. In the cases of several of the officers among them strong reasons exist why this consideration should be extended to them, as they have strong testimonials of humane and soldierly bearing in the treatment of prisoners from our armies who come under their control. To this end you will direct the Provost-Marshal:

1. To assign one of his assistants especially to the duty of looking after the proper comfort and supplies to these prisoners, who will weekly make a full report through you to these headquarters.

2. To ascertain at once if a suitable building, separate from, but in the vicinity of, the jail can be procured for their confinement—in which they can be securely guarded. It is desirable to separate them entirely from Confederate prisoners now in confinement in the same jail.

3. To provide to these prisoners the "army ration," such as is now issued or allowed to be purchased by our own officers; to arrange to exchange with some bakery the flour for wholesome bread; to arrange that the food shall be properly cooked and served to them; that good water and in abundance be supplied them, with such facilities for washing and bathing, essential to health and comfort, as he might be able to supply to them.

4. To allow to them, under proper arrangement, the opportunity for exercise and the enjoyment of fresh air during the day, in the yard of the ground of their prison-house.

5. These prisoners of war will be allowed to communicate with their friends in writing, sending their letters open, through the Provost-Marshal to the Inspector-General of the department. These letters will be forwarded as regularly as practicable by flag of truce. They will be allowed in return to receive money with which to make here proper purchases, but they cannot be permitted to receive articles of luxury or supplies by flag of truce, as called for by them.

6. They will be allowed, as they request, to subscribe for and receive the daily papers, but they will not be permitted to receive visitors or hold communication with parties, except under permission from Department or District Headquarters.

With these views, the Major-General Commanding confides to your discretion. He has directed regular inspections to be made by an officer from these headquarters. It is intended to treat them as prisoners of war, supplying them as our own men, not better. The demands made by them in their communication signed by five Brigadier-Generals, in language very strong and not entirely respectful, are beyond the views and capacities of this Government.

It will be well to supply a copy of these instructions to the Provost-Marshal and to the prisoners.

I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant. (Signed.) JNO. F. LAY, Major and Inspector-General.

ANOTHER REQUEST FOR PERMISSION TO RECEIVE SANITARY COMMISSION SUPPLIES.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 20, 1864.

Maj.-Gen. Sam. Jones, C. S. A., Commanding Department of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida:

GENERAL: The removal of our prisoners of war from Richmond to Macon and Andersonville and the pause of operations on the James River have shut off from these prisoners a source of supply from the North that had therefore gone far to mitigate the many inconveniences, if not sufferings, to which they had been subjected. That these sufferings exist at this moment in an aggravated degree at both the places named, there can be but little doubt.

It is respectfully submitted to your consideration that the proximity of these places to Hilton Head, and the abundance of supplies there, especially in charge of the Sanitary Commission, will permit important relief to be given, particularly to the sick. I therefore request your permission for the Sanitary Commission to send whatever may be deemed advisable by its agents (by Savannah, if proper, on account of more convenient transportation,) and that one of their agents or an officer from this place may be designated, and permitted to proceed with these supplies to superintend their distribution.

Respectfully, General, your most obedient servant, (Signed) H. W. WESSELS, Brigadier-General U. S. Volunteers.

OUR SOLDIERS DEPRIVED OF THEIR MONEY.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 25, 1864.

Maj.-Gen. Sam. Jones, C. S. A., Commanding Department of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida:

GENERAL: The United States officers, prisoners of war, when transferred from Richmond to Macon, nearly three months since, left in the hands of the Confederate authorities at Richmond a (to them) large sum of United States money, which had been taken from them, and for which these authorities were and are responsible. This money had been exchanged, at rates designated by the proper authorities, and the Confederate funds resulting from this exchange had been at Richmond the only possible means, to many, of procuring certain comforts that were essential to them as prisoners. For three months nearly these officers had been without even this resource. Repeated applications had been made that the money should be transferred to their present prison authorities, but without success. Deprived of their previous communication with the North, and suffering to an unusual degree from deprivation, these officers have unusual need of some means of supplying trivial, but now imperious, wants.

It is, therefore, respectfully urged that the authorities at Richmond will direct these funds to be forwarded as soon as possible, and that some rate of exchange be designated, as had previously been the case. So much delay has ensued, that officers express apprehensions lest they should be deprived entirely of this money, but they are unwilling to believe that their delay can result from aught except the neglect of subordinates, and Maj.-Gen. JONES is respectfully requested to forward this communication to the highest authority capable of giving decisive instructions in the matter.

Respectfully, General,
Your most obedient servant,
H. W. WESSELS, Brigadier-General U. S. Vols.

A REQUEST FOR PERMISSION FOR GEN. SEYMOUR TO VISIT THE PRISONERS AT MACON.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 29, 1864.

Maj.-Gen. Sam. Jones, C. S. A., Commanding Department of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida:

GENERAL: Very many United States officers, now arriving here from Macon, are entirely destitute of clothing, of blankets, and of other articles usually considered essential to decent comfort. The facility with which these necessities can be supplied from Hilton Head suggests that immediate arrangements should be made for obtaining supplies—if your permission be given to receive them—and it is therefore requested that an officer (Gen. SEYMOUR) be allowed to visit these prisoners, under such restrictions as may be deemed proper, for the purpose of ascertaining their wants, and systematizing the procuring and issuing of supplies to meet them.

In this connection, it is respectfully represented that at Macon and elsewhere the want of proper clothing, combined with want of water and opportunity for bathing and washing, have caused very serious evils, that it would appear might easily be avoided here, could the prisoners be permanently located in immediate contact with bathing facilities.

On behalf of these officers, it is asked that a more full communication may be had with you upon these points, of vital consequence to them, by personal interview, or through an officer of your staff.

And I am, General,
Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed) H. W. WESSELS, Brig.-Gen., U. S. Vols.

SURGEONS AND CHAPLAINS UNJUSTLY CONFINED.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 30, 1864.

Maj. Gen. Sam. Jones, C. S. A., Commanding Department of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida:

GENERAL: I desire respectfully to represent to you that a number of Surgeons and Chaplains are confined as prisoners of war, here and at Macon, contrary to the established usages regarding their exchange. Some of them have been so confined several months. Believing that this fact is not known to the proper authorities, I beg that you will call attention to it as early as possible, that these prisoners may be released. They have suffered unusually, and it is believed, in their cases, unintended inconveniences.

Earnestly requesting that the favorable consideration of the Confederate authorities be given, I remain, General, Respectfully, your ob't Serv't,
(Signed.) H. W. WESSELS, Brig.-Gen. U. S. Vols

To this last series of letters no reply had been received.

GEN. SHERMAN'S ARMY.

FROM NASHVILLE.

A Successful Raid by Kilpatrick.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Tuesday, Aug. 23.

A dispatch dated Lick Creek, East Tennessee, from Gen. GILLETT to Gov. JOHNSON, says:

A detachment of my command, under Lieut.-Col. EDGERTON, of the Thirteenth Tennessee Cavalry, attacked Rogersville on the morning of the 22d, killing 23 and capturing 35 rebels, among them Col. WALKER and several non-commissioned officers.

The water on the shoals is six and a half feet deep and is falling.

Gen. KILPATRICK returned yesterday to Gen. SHERMAN's lines, from an expedition to break the Macon Railroad, which he succeeded in doing near Jonesboro, destroying three miles of the track and two trains and locomotives. He encountered the enemy and had a sharp conflict, dispersing their cavalry and capturing a battery and many prisoners. He destroyed the guns, except one, which he brought in, together with 70 prisoners, finding the majority of the latter too much of an encumbrance. Otherwise than this expedition, things have been quiet at Atlanta and vicinity for some days.

FROM CHATTANOOGA.

Gen. Steadman and Col. Streight Not Injured.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Aug. 24.

The Chattanooga correspondent of the *Gazette*, of this city, says that neither Gen. STEADMAN nor Col. STREIGHT were injured in the fight at Dalton, and that both are well.

The Latest from Atlanta.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Wednesday, Aug. 24.

Matters at Atlanta are unchanged. The army is engaged in advancing parallels and strengthening works.

On the 19th inst. Major-Gen. DODGE was seriously wounded. He was out on the picket line at the time, and, though warned by the men, exposed himself, and was shot in the head. It was reported at Chattanooga yesterday that he had died of his wounds. Gen. LIGHTBURN, of LOGAN's corps, was wounded in the same way three or four days ago.

BEFORE ATLANTA.

The Military Situation—Effect of Wood's Policy on the Rebels—Spirit of Our Army—The Apparent Inaction—The Policy of Gen. Sherman—What Has Been Gained—The Position Before Atlanta.

From Our Own Correspondent.

IN THE FIELD, BEFORE ATLANTA, Ga., Tuesday, Aug. 16, 1864.

The main body of this army is situated in the same position as when I last wrote you. They hold their works in front of the enemy, waiting patiently for whatever may come. If Gen. HOOD desires to charge their works, they deem it a favorable opportunity of diminishing the number of their enemy without much hazard to themselves, and without much fear of its greatly annoying their enjoyment. Their experience, during the past month, since the Hood policy has ruled the Confederate Army, although coming nigh to a disaster to our own arms in more than one instance, yet has proven terribly wasting to the numbers of the rebel forces, as well as fearfully demoralizing to its *esprit*.

The number of deserters nightly coming to our lines from the Confederate army, is sufficient proof of this. And as these evidences of diminished numbers and declining confidence on the part of the rank and file of the Confederate army, in the leadership of their Generals, as is most certainly the case with the majority of those captured by our army now, as well as those who desert and voluntarily give themselves up, accumulate before our troops, their courage rises; and their assurance of ultimate victory at present, is nothing short of a burning enthusiasm that prepares them for every emergency, and nerves them for every struggle, until the glorious consummation shall be reached in the salvation of the country from dismemberment, and the Star Spangled Banner again float over a devoted patriotism, from Maine to the Gulf.

The seeming inertia that has characterized us for two weeks past, has been rife with preparations for great results. It has, in fact, not been inertia, but positive, military activity. The popular idea of action, when attributed to military movements, takes in only one phase of its multiplied applications, and hence is extremely defective in comprehensiveness, and calculated to mislead. This is one reason of the harsh, hasty and unjust judgments heaped on the heads of military men by those who view their movements from the popular side only, and fail to take in a comprehensive appreciation of its almost innumerable details. The outfit of an army, in all its necessary and material, is not a thing that can be done in a day. The wear and tear of a great army, consequent on active service, is very great, exceeding in magnitude any conception cherished of it by men inexperienced in such matters, and not often fully understood by those who are in active positions, looking to the supply of such waste. It surely cannot be expected that the army shall go unequipped or but partially provided for. It must be supposed to be effective. To accomplish this there must be respites from active duty. The men have to be clothed, their arms and accoutrements refitted, and many repairs done to a thousand other nameless things that never occur to any mind but a military one, and one, too, trained to look minutely into details of this peculiar character. In such rests are found as legitimate elements of success, as rapid march and fierce engagements.

The war policy pursued by the Commanding General of this army, has been such as to demand longer or shorter haltings at given points, than a different policy would have warranted or even needed. And the final result has, in every instance up to this period of the campaign, abundantly sustained the wisdom of his plans. The flanking manœuvres of Gen. SHERMAN, by which he has come to receive the title of "Flanking SHERMAN," have been only so many series of brilliant military successes, and have deservedly placed him high in the rank of Generalship in the esteem of his countrymen, and elevated him to an enviable comparison with the first Generals of any age or country. That with his superior numbers over the rebel army he need not have been detained at many of the points at which he has halted along his route from Tunnell Hill to before the City of Atlanta, had he chosen to have massed his forces and hurled them in overwhelming numbers on the foe, is the opinion here confidently held by many competent military judges. But such a policy would soon have used up his grand command, and left him at this juncture with an army which, instead of being equal in numbers to that which started from Chattanooga last Spring, would have been a mere broken and shattered force, looking wistfully on the devoted city, but with not even a forlorn hope of possessing it.

What is his army now? It stands to-day in all the pride and glory in which it stood when, four months ago, it emerged from its Winter quarters to go forth to the fight. Its motto is, "*Sherman has flanked the rebs from seven strong positions, and he can flank them again.*" Under his leadership we have whipped the rebs in a score of engagements, and we can whip them again. We have conquered over one hundred miles of rebel territory, and fought over and skirmished for every inch of the ground, and we can do it equally well over new territory with equal leadership. This is the inductive process by which the rank and file of our army here keep up their *esprit*, and nerve themselves for the coming strife of battle. This is not the spirit animating isolated portions of the entire army. With these feelings and ideas we stand ready to move whithersoever bidden. With such a command, under the influence of such a feeling, victory is almost a foregone conclusion. The troops fight as conquerors, and not as though victory were suspended on the fortunes of war. What may we not hope for from such an army, impelled by such motives? What may we not hope for from such an army led by such genius?

We have thrown our lines gradually forward, until now our rifle-pits and those of the enemy are confronting each other, though not in open view, except in given spots; for the country is generally heavily wooded, near enough, in many places, however, to take aim under the head-logs or timbers raised above the breastworks to shield the heads of the soldiers from bullets. In some places they are no more than three hundred yards apart, while at every point they are within easy rifle range of each other. Of course, little else is done here other than holding positions. The aggressive movement will be made in some other quarter, but where, no circumstance, sufficiently prophetic in its bearing, has yet come to light. That there are movements on the tapis somewhither, has become the conviction of every mind here.

There is constantly more or less picket firing, and the artillery keeps up firing at regular intervals. There are quite a good many heavy guns planted at given points along our works, all ranged for the city. On Saturday night last, the 13th inst., a heavy fire broke out in the city, creating quite an alarm. Care was taken to rouse the citizens by the ringing of the fire bells. The alarm was distinctly heard all along our lines, and called out many of us to witness the conflagration. In this, however, we were disappointed. A dense fog had risen, filling the intervening space between us and the fire, allowing us only a glimpse of its crimson light, fringing the cloudy masses with a burning glare. On Sunday, 14th, another fire was plainly observable from our camp. It commenced about 1 o'clock P. M., and lasted about two hours, when it ceased. These fires were kindled by our shells, it is supposed.

The idea that there is no Sunday in the army is only true in part, and last Sunday was almost a total contradiction to it. Bating the regular Sunday morning inspection, nothing occurred in the Twentieth Corps to interrupt the quiet of the day. Religious services were held at several Generals' headquarters, and in most of the regiments having chaplains. It was your correspondent's good fortune to attend divine service at 3 P. M. in the Thirty-third New-Jersey Regiment. The service lasted about one hour, and was attended by a good audience. It was conducted behind the breastworks, the men occupying and sitting on the sides of the ditch. Here, sheltered from the rays of the sun by the awning they had constructed with green bows, they sat quietly enjoying the devotions of the hour, and, at the same time, ready to spring to arms at a moment's notice, should an emergency of the season call for it. The attention given through the entire discourse, was, as I have ever seen it in the army, exceedingly good. In the evening I attended service in the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth New-York Volunteers. This and the Thirty-third New-Jersey Volunteers are in the Second Brigade, Second Division, Twentieth Corps. The service commenced at sundown, was held in open camp, and attended by a large gathering of officers and men. They, of course had no seats, except in those cases where the parties were near, and had taken the precaution to provide themselves with seats. The others seated themselves on the ground, in circles and angles of all conceivable kinds. They came in pairs, and companies, and squads, and took up their seats relatively to the Chaplain as best suited their convenience, covering over half an acre of ground. The worship was introduced with music, not of the highest order by any means, yet I do not think it lacked spirit, or failed in its main object, namely: the creation of devotional emotions. In the prayer offered, the army, the sick and wounded, as well as those in the active campaign, were made the subject of special invocations to Heaven; while the widow and orphan of the soldier were not forgotten, and our whole land was presented in the supplications of the occasion, as claiming the need of Providence and his superintending care.

There are rumors that one of our army corps has moved on an expedition with six days' rations. This has come to my hearing since I commenced this letter; and also, that the Twentieth Corps must hold itself in readiness to move.

EPSILON.

THE GUERRILLAS IN KENTUCKY.

The Notorious Adam Johnson a Prisoner.

CLARKSVILLE, Tenn., Tuesday, Aug. 23.

Lieut.-Col. JOHNSON, of the Fifty-second Kentucky, overtook the rebel JOHNSON's force at Canton, Ky., yesterday, while attempting to cross the river, and killed fifteen, wounded a large number and captured a large number. ADAM JOHNSON is severely wounded and a prisoner.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Aug. 23.

The guerrillas crossed into Butler County, Ky., on Sunday. They were encountered by the Grayson Home Guard, who killed four of them and captured the remainder.

From North Carolina—Another Formidable Pirate in Prospect.

By the arrival of the United States transport steamer *Haze*, from North Carolina, we learn that the new pirate steamer *Coquette*, which is one of the number now in Wilmington receiving her armament, is considered the most formidable of them all. She will be the first to leave that port, if she is not already out.

A letter from Newbern, dated Aug. 21, has the following:

"Capt. R. C. WEBSTER, Chief Quartermaster of the Military District of North Carolina, has been promoted to the rank of Colonel. He leaves to-day for Fortress Monroe, where his headquarters will be established as Chief Quartermaster of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina.

Capt. Wm. HOLDEN, Assistant Quartermaster, has been recommended for promotion to the rank of Major, to be stationed at Newbern as Chief Quartermaster of the Military District of North Carolina.

These efficient and competent officers have given general satisfaction, and are well deserving of this consideration.

FROM OHIO.

The Draft Proclamation of Gov. Brough—Speech of Fernando Wood.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Aug. 24.

Gov. BROUGH has issued a proclamation to persons in Ohio who are preparing to resist the coming draft, warning them to desist from such purpose.

FERNANDO WOOD, in a speech at Dayton last nigh asserted that a peace man on a peace platform would be nominated at Chicago, and that the convention would be harmonious.

THE MIDDLE DIVISION.

Reported Crossing of the Potomac by the Rebels.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Aug. 24.

We have reports here, via the Northern Central Railroad, that the rebels have crossed the Potomac River.

These reports need confirmation.

We have received nothing direct this morning from the Upper Potomac.

The Indian Outrages.

FORT KEARNEY, Tuesday, Aug. 23.

Maj.-Gen. CURTIS arrived here to-day to straighten up the Indian affairs. The Overland Stage Company have removed all the agents, stock, and coaches to this post for protection. There are no white inhabitants between here and Denver. All have fled to the forts for protection. The road around Denver is reported as swarming with hostile Indians. The road between here and Omaha is almost entirely deserted by the whites, except at two fortified posts, Columbus and Fort Curtis.

Gen. CURTIS has had a conference with the chiefs of the Pawnee tribe, who agreed to assist him in fighting the hostile Indians.

There has been no exaggeration in the telegraph news from this country about the Indians.

The Congressional Excursionists.

WOODSTOCK, C. W., Wednesday, Aug. 24.

S. L. TILLEY, Provincial Secretary, received the Congressional excursionists at Fredericton on the 22d, and on the evening of that day gave them an entertainment.

They left Fredericton by stage on the morning of the 23d, and arrived here at a late hour in the night. They were received and entertained by our citizens with a supper, after which they took the stage for Hamilton, and arrived here at 2½ o'clock this morning.

Everything passed off in the most pleasant and happy manner.

Arrival of Muller, the English Railway Murderer.

The ship *Victoria*, Capt. CHAMPION, from London, arrived at this port last evening, having on board the man MULLER, who murdered a Mr. BRIGGS in a London railway carriage about two months ago, and for whose arrest the London authorities sent out several detectives. One of the London officers and Officer TIEMAN, of the New-York detective force, boarded her at Quarantine, and will probably bring MULLER to the City this morning.

The Schooner T. W. Miner Struck by Lightning.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Aug. 24.

Arrived, brig *E. A. Barnard*, from Cienfuegos. She brings Capt. BERRY and crew, of the schooner *T. W. Miner*, of and from New-York for New-Orleans, struck by lightning and burned on the 19th instant. She spoke the United States steamer *Keystone State*, cruising in lat. 35°, long 75°.

The Press Club.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Aug. 23.

The Press Club of Philadelphia organized today by the election of THOMAS M. COLEMAN, President; JOHN R. YOUNG and C. C. WILSON, Vice-Presidents, and ENOCH N. GREEN, Treasurer, together with a Board of Directors. The meeting was well attended.

A Bridge Struck by Lightning—Buildings Blown Down.

WATERVILLE, Me., Wednesday, Aug. 24.

During the severe thunder storm last night the bridge over the Martin stream in North Fairfield, on the Somerset Railroad, was struck by lightning and blown down.

Buildings and orchards were also blown down.

Auction Sale of Blockade-Runners.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 24.

The following captured blockade-runners were sold to-day at auction: The *Little Ada* was bought in by the Government for $35,000; the *Rouen* sold for $30,500, and the *Boston* for $18,500.

Rebel Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 24.

The mail steamer to-day brought up about sixty rebel officers, including a Colonel, a Major, a Captain and Lieutenant captured on Sunday.

Naval Movements.

THE LIGHT DRAFT IRON-CLADS—CESSATION OF WORK UPON THEM.

It is not generally known that the numerous light-draft iron-clads building at this port are to undergo a radical change in their original design. What that change is experiment and time will alone develop. The first one of this class of monitors was launched some time since at Boston; the vessel was launched successfully, but part of the deck remained submerged, and it was found her draft of water far exceeded that which was specified. The Government was at once made acquainted with the facts, and, as a consequence, Capt. ERICSSON is now at work upon her to make her an available craft. All the builders of the light-draft monitors were ordered to suspend operations, and the vessels of this class have remained in *statu quo* for about two months. The following are the vessels of this class building at this port: The *Cohoes*, building at the Continental Works; the *Modoc*, building by Mr. UNDERHILL, and one building, by Capt. PERINE, all in Greenpoint. Their general dimensions are: 225 feet long, 45 feet beam, 7 feet 10 inches depth of hold, and draft of water 6 feet 6 inches. They have a single turret and two guns, and are in some points radically different from the seagoing iron-clads. The *Modoc* was ready to launch when the information was received; her machinery is in, and she is almost finished. The others could be finished shortly if requisite. Nothing will be done, however, until definite orders are received from the Government.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Turf Record.

TROTTING AT THE UNION COURSE, L. I.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 24.—Match for $500, mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

J. McKee named b. m. Memnon............ 1 1 1
R. Walker named b. m. Irish Maid.......... 2 2 2

Time—First heat, quarter, 0:42; half mile, 1:22; the mile, 2:42. Second heat, quarter, 0:40¼; half mile, 1:18¼; the mile, 2:36¼. Third heat, quarter, 0:39; half mile, 1:18; the mile, 2:40.

First Heat.—The betting throughout the morning was 5 to 4 on the horse to a good deal of money, which merged into 2 to 1 on *Memnon* just prior to the start. *Irish Maid* had the best of the start, and led round the turn to the quarter-pole, where she broke, and *Memnon* lapped and passed her, was never after approached, and won with the greatest ease by five or six lengths.

Second Heat.—Fifty to 20 on *Memnon*. The mare got off with the lead, and was a length ahead at the turn; at the quarter pole *Memnon* went up, lapped and passed her, taking a lead of two lengths at the half mile, increasing it a length at the three-quarters; but at the lower turn he was up and down; making the home stretch he maintained the lead; at the distance the *Maid* broke badly, *Memnon* coming home the easiest of winners by six lengths.

Third Heat.—No betting worthy of note. The mare broke passing the score. At the turn *Memnon* took a lead of half a dozen lengths, increasing it at the quarter pole to ten. There was no alteration at the half mile—passing which the mare went off her feet, and *Memnon* was twelve lengths ahead and kept widening the gap. In the home-stretch below the distance *Irish Maid* went all to pieces—*Memnon* winning easily, with sixty yards to spare.

SAME DAY.—Match $200, mile heats, to wagons.

— Walker named b. m.......................... 1 1
McGoldrick named s. m....................... 2 2

Time, 3:02, 2:53.

First Heat—The sorrel mare had the lead to the turn, where the bay went in front, maintained it round the back stretch, and won easily by six lengths.

Second Heat—WALKER inside, led a length round the turn to the quarter pole, maintaining it to the half mile, and round the lower turn. The sorrel mare breaking up at the distance, the bay mare came home at her leisure the winner by six lengths.

A row and wrangle, customary to these outside trots, ensued. The advertisement of the trot was ignored. The makers of it did not seem to understand the conditions, whether it was mile and repeat or three in five, and the result was that HIRAM WOODRUFF, on the part of himself, and the other judges declared all outside bets off—much to the satisfaction of some, and the loudly expressed disapprobation of others, it is high time these pettifogging affairs were frowned down by the bone and sinew of the trotting turf, as each recurring week of this description tends to bring it into disrepute.

Base Ball.

ECKFORD VS. MUTUAL.

The following is the score of the grand match between the Eckford, of Brooklyn, and Mutual, of New-York. The game was well contested, but the Mutuals excelled in batting, and their pitching was very effective:

MUTUAL.	Outs.	Runs.	ECKFORD.	Outs.	Runs.
Wansley, c	5	2	Wood, 2d b	1	5
Devyr, s. s	3	4	Manolt, c. f	3	2
Zeller, l. f	0	6	Grum, p	5	1
Hunt, r. f	4	3	Beach, s. s	3	2
Goldie, 1st b	2	3	Fisler, c	3	3
Brown, 2d b	5	2	Reach, 3d b	2	3
Patterson, c. f	2	5	Snyder, r. f	2	1
Harris, p	1	3	Swandell, l. f	5	0
McMahon, 3d b	5	1	C. Mills, 1st b	4	1
Total	27	29	Total	27	17

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Mutual	2	9	1	3	7	0	5	2	0	—29
Eckford	1	0	4	0	3	1	5	1	2	—17

UMPIRE—Mr. Miller, of the Empire Club.
SCORERS—Messrs. Dongan and Watson.
Time of game—2 hours and 50 minutes.

BASE BALL.—The Irving Base Ball Club, of New-York, will play the Irvington, Jr., of Irvington, N. J., on the grounds of the Irving Club, corner of Sixty-third-street and Third-avenue, to-day, game to be called at 2:30 o'clock P. M. A very exciting game is expected, as the Irving Club have come off the victors in every game played thus far by them this season.

Cricket Match at Newark, N. J.

Yesterday a match between the Manhattan Club of New-York and the Union Club of Newark, N. J., came off on the ground of the latter club. There was a large and highly respectable attendance to witness it, and a great deal of interest was manifested in the game, which was very closely contested. The Manhattan Club were short two of their strongest players, but they succeed in obtaining the victory by 12 runs—the scores standing: Manhattan 41 and 53; Newark, 29 and 53.

AFFAIRS AT CASTLE GARDEN.—The recent influx of emigration to this country has been the occasion of stimulating bounty brokers to a renewal of their efforts to swindle unsuspecting foreigners. Instances are occurring daily of attempts to perpetrate outrages on emigrants, which, were it not for the untiring vigilance of Mr. CASSERLY, the General Agent of the Commissioners of Emigration, would result in kidnapping and robbery. Through the admirable system carried out under the management of that official, the vagabonds who infest Castle Garden are completely precluded from carrying out their nefarious designs. Officers, specially deputized, are stationed at every entrance to the building, and no person not known to have business about the premises is permitted to enter the gates. Loafers and hangers-on meet with but little sympathy, and if they attempt to force themselves in are in the most summary manner ejected. Officer BURNS acts as crier, and on the arrival of emigrants, takes pains to proclaim to them their rights, and instructs all concerning their privileges. Cards, printed in large type, are conspicuously posted about the building, on which are stated the amount of bounties every man may expect who wishes to join the army or navy. In every legitimate way the General Agent is disposed to do all that lies in his power to further enlistments; in fact he has been accused of being over zealous in his efforts to sustain the Government. Be this as it may, the public may be assured that affairs at Castle Garden are in good hands.

A WEST POINT CADET FROM A PUBLIC SCHOOL.—The competitive examination for a West Point cadetship, in ANSON HERRICK's Congressional District, took place Monday, at the Hall of the Board of Education. There were twenty-two competitors. The examination was conducted by City Superintendent RANDALL, under the supervision of Judges CARDOZO and GARVIN, City Chamberlain DEVLIN, the President of the Board of Education and a large number of the friends of the competing pupils. The examination embraced arithmetic, writing from dictation, geography, history, politics, philosophy, &c. The successful candidate was ROBERT FLETCHER, of No. 222 West Forty-eighth-street.

Fifth-avenue Evening Stock Exchange.

$10,000	Am. Gold....s3	254¼	300	M. S. & N. I. R....	86
200	Erie Railway....	109¾	200	do........s3	85¾
100	do........s3	109¾	200	do........s3	85¾
300	do........b3	109¾	100	do........s10	86¾
300	Hud. Riv. R....	128¾	100	Ill. Cen. R....	128¾
400	do........	128	500	Cleve. & Pitts s10	110¾
100	do........b30	128¾	400	Chi. & R. I. R....	110¾
300	Reading R....	133¾	100	do........	110¾
700	do........s3	133¾	100	do........s3	110¾
100	Quicksilv. Min..b5	82	400	do........	110¾
50	do........b10	83	100	P., F. W. & C....	112

[Advertisement.]

PICTURES OF GREAT MEN—Warriors, Clergymen, Poets, Cannibals—Flat-Heads, Typical Races. Portraits of Gens. LEE, GRANT, THOMAS, HANCOCK, FOSTER, MCPHERSON, BUTLER, NAPIER, BLACKHAWK, with BEEMAN, BROWNLOW, Dr. TYNG, LUTHER, CUMING, SPENCER, MORRIS, &c.
Unmarried Women—What shall they do? How to be handsome. A Virgin's eye. "You kissed me." Fast young men. Christ in Cities, an excellent Discourse, by Rev. Dr. STORRS. A "Debate in Crania"—very interesting—in September No. *Phrenological Journal*. By first post 20 cents, or $2 year. Newsmen have it. Address FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

A BAD BREATH THE GREATEST CURSE THE HUMAN FAMILY IS HEIR TO.—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends forever parted! The subject is so delicate your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure use the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentifrice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

STRANGE WORD ON BROADWAY.

SOZODONT, which is fast becoming a household word, is derived from the Greek, and composed of two words "Sozo," to preserve, and "Odontes," the Teeth—Sozodont, a preserver of the Teeth. *For beautifying the Teeth*, invigorating the gums, and sweetening the breath, it is without a peer in the world.

Sold by druggists.

[Advertisement.]

THE HOUSE OF D. N. BROOKS, firm of BROOKS BROTHERS, corner of Broadway and Grand-street, was broken open last week, but was saved from being robbed by the Burglar Alarm Telegraph.
E. HOLMES, No. 222 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

AUG. 24—In steamship *Persia*, for Liverpool—Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Braggrotti, 2 children and servant, New-York; E. R. Coleman, R. L. Coleman, England; Mrs. G. A. Sold, London; Mrs Whitmore and friend, Juan Viguer, Havana; T. A. Rolli, Bishop Thompson, A. Dupasquier, Mrs. Vining, 2 Masters Wood, New-York; M. de Oteaga, Spain; F. M. Maclean, Miss M. Maclean, Brooklyn; Mrs. Coleman and 2 Misses Coleman, England; L. V. Williams, Kingston; E. J. Coleman, W. F. Coleman, England; Mr. Zizardi, Havana; R. B. Cole, New-York; O. O. Simpson, Boston; A. Wurt, Mr. Howat, G. Bunge, Mr. Schull, New-York; Miss C. M. Greivson, England; Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Lockwood, Montreal; R. Carero, Spain; Miss Rigby and maid servant, England; A. Kustor, Mississippi; M. Scharff, Memphis; L. Lockwood, Jr., New-York; W. H. Howell, Philadelphia; Wm. Prentice, Newark; J. Wambush, Rotterdam; M. Posada, A. Posada, M. Ponce, F. Paran, C. Ponce, Thos. Gemwell, Jno. Humily, New-York; Philip Toledo, Belize; J. E. O'Rorke, New-York; Jno. Fraser, Dr. James Sanderson, Edinburgh; J. C. Hinricks, Havana; J. F. Callam, London; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Walton, Philadelphia; Joseph Lang, New-York; R. McDougall, Mr. and Mrs. S. Block, Illinois.

In steamship Creole, for New-Orleans—Dr. Moll and lady, Wm. H. Delano, Mr. Walbut, Madame Pagney, Mrs. Agnes Douglass, P. Clossmann and lady, Chas. Koch, lady, child and nurse, F. P. Martinez, Wm. Baker, Mrs. Lawrence, Sarah Lawrence, Rebecca Lawrence, Mr. Besas, Mr. Stylian, Albion Francis, two Misses Woolfleyt, servant and two children, C. Peter, C. W. Stauffer, Mrs. H. L. Mitchell, Clara Walker, Mrs. C. Hoffman, Phil. Meyer, G. McGibbon, Henry Basch and lady, F. Mennier, Saml. Lobe, Mrs. Ida Kuhue, E. Peck, Maj. W. E. Haskin, Chas. Nesbitt, J. Barber, A. Horta, Thos. W. Howard, wife and two children; E. Beckwith, A. A. Stone, M. Levy, E. F. Ober, Abraham Leirkowitz, Mrs. McCaulay and daughter, Mrs Flanders, Mrs. Woolley, Frances Flanders, H. W. Caning and lady, Mrs. Edwin T. Riley, Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Frances Dichelbere and three children.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 5 20 | Sun sets.... 6 45 | Moon rises.. 12 00
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 2 11 | Gov. Island.. 3 00 | Hell Gate... 4 22

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 24.

Cleared.

Steamships Jamaica Packet, (Br.,) Parrott, Kingston, J. Leaycraft; Promise, (Br.,) Locke, Matamoras, G. Wheelwright & Co.

Steamers Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia; Potomac, Sherwood, Portland; Thames, Arey, Fortress Monroe.

Ships Ashburton, Bradish, Liverpool, G. Grinnell; Rochester, Patton, Bordeaux, J. W. Elwell & Co.

Barks Eliza, Corwin, New-Haven, E. H. Kremner; Texas, (Br.,) Horton, Antwerp, W. F. Schmidt's Son; Conqueror, Brown, London, P. Harmony's Nephew; Ismael & Susanne, (Fr.,) Dunkirk, H. A. Vatable & Sons; Eliza, (Br.,) Holloway, Havana, Moses Taylor.

Brigs Renshaw, Smith, Remedios, J. E. Ward & Co.; San Jose, (Span.,) Moya, Palma de Mallorca, J. M. Ceballos; Isabella Hunter, Latt, St. John, N. B., Gordon, Bruce & McAuliff; Ross Abbott, (Br.,) Wilkinson, Demerara, F. W. Whitney; J. H. Dillingham, Mudgett, Pictou, N. S., Walsh & Carver.

Schooners Emma Wadsworth, Bartlett, Newark, J. Boynton, Son & Co.; S. T. Wines, Hulse, Baltimore, Baker & Dayton; Evelyn, Palmer, Stamford; Catherine Seal, Haskell, Boston, C. & E. J. Peters; Alex. Young, Philadelphia, C. B. Swain; Mary Clinton, (Br.,) Page, Matamoras, F. Alexander & Sons; Rainbow, Smith, Baltimore, M. Bedell; Convoy, Merrill, Boston, W. S. Brown & Co.; Corvo, Holbrook, Boston, W. S. Brown & Co.; S. T. King, Clendennin, Calais, Me., Jed Frye & Co.; Edward, (Br.,) Babin, Halifax, B. F. Small & Co.; Caspar Lawson, Snow, New-Haven; M. Bedell, Bedell, Baltimore, M. Bedell.

Arrived.

U. S. steam frigate Susquehanna, Commander S. W. Gordon, from a cruise in search of the privateer Tallahassee. The S. left this port 11th inst., and has been cruising around the island of Bermuda ever since; was 48 hours from Bermuda.

Steam transport Western Metropolis, Hilton, Fortress Monroe 24 hours, to the Medical Director.

Steamer E. N. Fairchild, Trout, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, Philadelphia, with mdse. to W. Kirkpatrick & Co.

Steamer Kingfisher, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to Edwin Bynner.

Ship Victoria, Champion, London and Portsmouth 39 ds., with mdse. and 48 passengers to E. E. Morgan & Son.

Bark Sea Mew, (of Boston,) Godfrey, Sydney, C. B. 12 ds., with coal to master. Aug. 15, lat. 43 58, lon. 64 33, heard heavy firing; being very foggy at the time, could not ascertain the cause of it. 20th, signalized steamship Saxonia, bound E.

Bark Salamander, (Pruss.,) Kayser, Cardiff 46 ds., with coal to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Sandy Hook, Barston, Cow Bay, C. B., 8 ds., with coal to James Borland & Co.

Brig Tornado, Dodge, Fortress Monroe 2 ds., in ballast to R. P. Buck & Co.

Schr. Brave Briggs, Beaufort, N. C., 6 ds., with shingles to master.

Schr. S. N. Hall, Haddock, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Julius Webb, Hackley, Greenport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Mary E. Gage, Hopkins, Elizabethport, for New-Bedford.

Schr. Wm. Boardman, Billard, Hartford.
Schr. Prize, Mayo, Newport, in ballast.
Schr. Wm. Carroll, Colson, New-London, in ballast.
Schr. Catharine, Scull, Virginia.
Schr. R. W. Brown, Bishop, Virginia.
Schr. Buena Vista, Roley, Virginia.
Schr. John Forsyth, Sharrott, Virginia.
Schr. Daniel Brown, Pickens, Fortress Monroe.
BELOW—Br. bark C. S. Brown, 35 ds. from Cardiff.
WIND—Sunset, S. S. W.

Sailed.

Aug. 23—Steamships Northern Light, Jamaica Packet. Ships Agamemnon, John Bunyan, Bridgewater and Electric.

Barks James C. Bell, Brazilian, Marinus, Persia, Sarah Black, Albert the Good, Yanekale, Hesse Cassel, S. H. Schlossen.

Brigs Queen Victoria, Olivia, Mary Ann, Hayward, Flying Cloud, Asia, Portsmouth.

Schooners Arctic, Hanover, Hendrika, Frank Walter, A. J. De Rossett, Buena Vista, F. F. Randolph, Sophia Wilson, Tunis Depew, United, J. W. Maitland, J. P. Anger.

Sloop E. Beckwith.

24th—Steamship Persia, for Liverpool.

Spoken, &c.

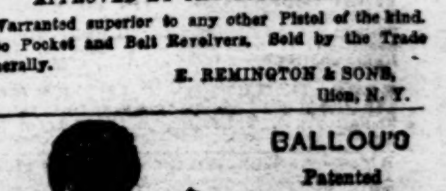
Black Swan—fishing schr., Aug. 13, lat. 44, lon. 63.
Shooting Star—ship, from Cardiff for New-York, Aug. 14, off Sable Island.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 24—Arr. brigs Example, Cape Haytien; Emma, do.; Jacinto, Cienfuegos.

Also arr. brigs Thora, Miragoane; Whitaker, Newburgh, N. Y.; schrs. Princess and Keren Happuck, New-York.

REMINGTON'S



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